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GASH GENEALOGY

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE IMMIGRANT
MARTIN ALLEY GASH AND HIS DESCENDANTS

SYLVIA J. JACKSON

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A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE IMMIGRANT
MARTIN ALLEY GASH AND HIS DESCENDANTS

And Related Families Who Migrated From The Old Dominion:
Gudger, Longmire, Whitlow, Woodfin, Young, and Others

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First Edition July 1998

Printed in U.S.A.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 98-65410

Sylvia J. Jackson
P.O. Box 19648
Oklahoma City, OK 73144-0648

FOREWORD

The migration trail followed within these pages is that of our immigrant ancestor Martin Alley Gash and some of his descendants. It starts with Martin's arrival in America in 1749 and continues until the Civil War. It moves from Pennsylvania into New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, and Texas. Included are family records on the related lines of Dennis, Culbertson, Gudger, Longmire, Whitlow, Woodfin, Young, and others. This material has been collected from court, census, and Bible records, letters, family stories, county histories and other documents. Many family relationships have been established from the consolidation and study of a large volume of material.

There are many traditional stories, tales and legends about our Gash and allied families. Because these stories have been handed down through many generations, they have all been examined carefully with the hope of gaining insight into "what really happened." An effort has been made to include the traditional stories that may possibly relate to the facts. One story says Martin Alley Gash was a cripple in one foot, so he could not serve in the military and was put on a ship bound from England to America. There is a fact that seems to confirm Martin was a cripple: a small waterway near where he ultimately settled, in Buncombe County, North Carolina, was called *Gashes Creek* during his lifetime. Its name was later changed to *Cripple Creek*. It is interesting to speculate about these stories, even though impossible to either dismiss or verify after the passing of almost two-hundred fifty years after Martin's arrival in America.

I hope this wealth of family data on Gash and related lines collected over a period of many years will prove valuable to family researchers. References to the text material are shown as notes at the end of each chapter. Appendix A *Historical Incidents* provides excursions into the lives of a few of our ancestors that are mentioned in the chapters. The narratives of pioneer exploits are undoubtedly based on truth, but perhaps with details embellished as re-told through several generations. It is hoped they may help us perceive our ancestors as real people somewhat like ourselves, but who lived in the vastly different social and economic conditions of colonial and pre-Civil War America. Appendix B *Documents* contains the text of some of the referenced deeds, wills, and other records. Appendix C *Family Groups* is a collection of the earliest known family groups of Gash, Gudger, Longmire, Whitlow, Woodfin and Young connecting lines. This data has been extracted extensively from the Blake collection (the private collection of Mrs. Irene Whitlow Blake.) Most of these family groups contain information from several sources, as edited and expanded by the author. All contributors to the Blake collection are gratefully appreciated for helping to make this collection possible.

Although details of the character of Martin Alley Gash remain essentially unknown, his life seems to typify the enduring pioneer spirit of the brave and hopeful souls who boarded a ship bound for America in those turbulent early years of our country's history. Without him, and others like him, we Gash descendants would not be here today.

GASH LINEAGE FROM IMMIGRANT TO AUTHOR

<u>GENERATION</u>	<u>HUSBAND AND WIFE</u>	<u>BIRTH-DEATH</u>
1	MARTIN ALLEY GASH ANN DENNIS	1730-1800+ 1732-1812
2	JOSEPH DENNIS GASH I DENNA "DEMY" WOODFIN	1767-1805 1771-1817
3	WILLIAM M. GASH STACEY ELIZABETH LONGMIRE	1799-1847 1797-1858
4	SELINA GASH WASHINGTON WHITLOW	1822-1900+ 1815-1863
5	WILLIAM GRANVILLE WHITLOW CATHERINE LANCASTER DOZIER	1840-1925 1846-1949
6	KENTON VANCE WHITLOW ALTIE EDITH SMITH	1875-1964 1886-1978
7	VERA THETA WHITLOW EDGAR BURDETTE JACKSON	1906-1951 1901-1945
8	SYLVIA J. JACKSON	1933-

DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Special thanks to my aunt, Irene Whitlow Blake, for her valuable assistance and encouragement in this project. She has helped me in a major way by furnishing many genealogical papers from her collection. Indeed, without her input and the Blake collection, I could not have written this book. Irene first sparked my interest in family research many years ago, and started my genealogy hobby that still continues. This account of our ancestors is dedicated to her with much gratitude. Many thanks also to our Gash cousins and others who made vital contributions by sharing their knowledge with Irene in her quest to know our ancestors.

EIGHT GENERATIONS OF FAMILY CONNECTIONS

HOWLAND. Henry
m. Mary Newland

BRIGGS. John
1609-1690

DENNIS, Robert I
will 1691
m. Sarah Howland

William Briggs
b. 1650 will 1716
m. Elizabeth Cook

Robert Dennis II
will 1729
m. Susanna Brigg

John Dennis
b. 1706
m. Ellinor - - - -

GASH, Martin ↓
Alley I.-1730-1809 ↓
m. Ann Dennis ←←←←←←←←

Joseph Dennis Gash I
1767-1805
m. Demy Woodfin

William M. Gash ↓
1799-1847 ↓
m. Stacey Elizabeth Longmire ←←←

Selina Gash ✓
1822-1908 ✓
m. Washington Whitlow ←←←←←←←←←←

WOODFIN
Samuel
1722-1811

LONGMIRE,
Charles, d. 1799
m. Lucy - - -

John Longmire
1771-1836
m. Stacey Gudger

↓ WHITLOW,
↓ Granville H., 1781-1860
← m. Nancy Byram

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CHAPTER 1 - OUR GASH IMMIGRANT

Our immigrant ancestor was Martin Alley Gash. He was born about 1730, probably in Germany. Mattie Terrill, a Gash descendant, writes that Martin Alley Gash was a German. She said she was told this by her grandmother, Harriet Gash, who was the daughter of Martin Alley Gash Jr.'s son Joseph. Harriet Gash heard it from her grandfather when she lived with him in Marion County, Missouri.¹

Martin Alley Gash's original name was Martin Alley. He was known as Martin Alley Gash after he came to America. A note from Gladys Paul Carnahan states "Miss Nett Piper (a Gash descendant) was our neighbor. We lived across the road from each other--one and a half miles south of Lansing, Kansas. Nett said there is little doubt but the name is *Alley* and not *Gash*. The difference in the name is something I heard Nett tell many times."² The name *Alley* has been carried down through many generations in this Gash family. The surnames *Alley*, *Gass*, and *Gash* have a German origin meaning *dweller by the alley*.

Martin Alley Gash may have been one of many men who were recruited by Dutch agents to board a ship bound for America, to labor on the American plantations of colonial masters for a number of years. One family tale says Martin was hit on the head and awoke on a ship bound for America with his name signed to a contract to work as an indentured servant upon his arrival. Another story says Martin worked for an old Quaker in Germantown, Pennsylvania. History tells us that during this time period, many Europeans were recruited for work on the American plantations in exchange for their passage. Many German immigrants sailed to Pennsylvania from Dutch ports after traveling down the Rhine River in Germany. The lack of any record of Martin's life, such as land purchase or tax, from the time of his arrival in 1749 to his 1766 marriage, lends credence to the theory he was in servitude for a number of years after his arrival.

The ship Martin Alley boarded was the *Crown*; its course was Rotterdam, Netherlands to Cowes, England, and finally to the Port of Philadelphia. The ship's captain was Michael James. The ship arrived at Philadelphia in August 1749. It carried five-hundred passengers, most of whom were German or Swiss.³ During the long voyage, Martin Alley developed a strong friendship with another passenger, Hans Jacob Gass, a German. Martin was called *Gash's Alley* by the passengers. At the end of the voyage, passengers were required to identify themselves to the court for the record of their arrival in America. Martin Alley was too sick to appear in court, but his good friend Hans Jacob Gass was there.⁴ Herr Gass called out the name *Martin Gash* for his sick friend, and the clerk recorded his name as such on August 30, 1749. From that time forward, our ancestor was known as Martin Alley Gash.

Indentured servants were not allowed to marry during their period of servitude. Martin Gash's period of servitude, then, could be estimated at about fifteen years. He married Ann (Dennis) Johnson in the town of Burlington, New Jersey. The marriage record reads: "Gash, Martin, Burlington, and Ann Johnson, Burlington...1766, Dec. 27."⁵

Ann Dennis was born March 6, 1732, the daughter of John Dennis and his wife, Eleanor, maiden name unknown. About 1756, Ann Dennis married a Mr. Johnson.⁶ It was

said they had a son *Reuben Johnson*. Ann's father, John Dennis, left a will dated May 8, 1756, in which he mentions his daughter, *Anna Jonson*. (See Documents: Chapter 1 - *New Jersey Wills*.)

John Dennis was a resident of Shrewsbury township in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The father of John Dennis was Robert Dennis Jr. He left a will proved in 1730, and his father Robert Dennis Sr.'s will was proved in 1691. (See *New Jersey Wills*.) The Dennis line connects to our ancestors Howland, Briggs, and others who were residents of Plymouth Colony. The eight-generation chart on page (vi) shows the lineage of Ann Dennis back to her Plymouth ancestors.

¹ BLAKE COLLECTION, the private collection of Mrs. Irene Whitlow Blake.

² Ibid. The Carnahan note is dated 1964. Miss Nett Piper was the granddaughter of Catherine (Nichols) Gash and Joseph Dennis Gash, son of John Gash I, the son of Martin Alley Gash I, the immigrant.

³ THIRTY THOUSAND NAMES OF GERMAN, SWISS, DUTCH, FRENCH, AND OTHER EMIGRANTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, pg. 190, 191, 192 - Prof. I. Daniel Rupp.

⁴ PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN PIONEERS, VOL. 1 - 1727-1775, p. 392 - R. B. Strassburger. *Martin Gash* is listed as among the sick.

⁵ NJ COLONIAL DOCUMENTS - NJ ARCHIVES, 1ST SERIES, VOL. XXII, MG. REC. 1665-1800, p. 154.

⁶ It is thought Ann Dennis Johnson lived in Burlington, NJ, after her first marriage. Although her marriage to Johnson has not been found, the marriages of two of Ann's (possible) brothers are found in NEW JERSEY MARRIAGES 1665-1800 by Nelson on page 105: James Dennis of Burlington to Sarah Elmore on 3-20-1738; and Philip Dennis of Burlington to Elizabeth Skirm on 11-27-1761.

This chapter continues the story of Martin Alley Gash and introduces us to other families that become linked through intermarriage with the Gash family. It depicts events that occurred during the time they lived in Virginia or Maryland.

MARTIN ALLEY GASH FAMILY. Soon after his marriage to Ann (Dennis) Johnson in December 1766, Martin Gash moved to Virginia. This move was on the western frontier in an area then known as Augusta County. Relatives of Ann Gash, it is believed, moved to this area in the early 1750's.¹ The Dennis families were hardy adventurers, brave enough to move where few white men ever lived before. These pioneers were often forced to barricade themselves in a community fort for protection against the fierce, warlike Indians who continuously stalked the white invaders of their land. The Dennis men built their log cabins along the Jackson River near Fort Young. Outside the fort, there was always danger from mountain lions, bears, wolves, and other animals that lurked in the woods and mountains, out of view of the settlers in the cleared land. The men kept their guns nearby at all times, being constantly alert for trouble. Pioneer settlements sprang up near large rivers, since water was a necessity for their survival. Rivers were the primary means of transportation on long journeys. In those times, Augusta was a huge county extending west into the area of present day West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana.

The first son of Martin and Ann Gash was born August 19, 1767, probably in Augusta County. He was Joseph Dennis Gash, the first of many Gash men of the same name. He was likely named for Joseph Dennis. The name *Joseph Dennis* appears on a list of men organized to defend the County of Augusta in Capt. John Maxwell's Company in 1756.² Joseph Dennis accepted a mortgage on personal property on August 11, 1766 in Augusta County. He was a sheriff in Augusta in 1767. In 1768, he owned 200 acres on the forks of the James River. On October 11, 1770, he was on a jury in Botetourt County. In May 1780, Joseph Dennis and his wife Mary sold 196 acres on Holston's Spring, branch of Catawba Creek, branch of James River.³ Whether he was a brother or cousin of Ann Gash is unknown; however, he must have been very well thought of by the Gash family. *Joseph Dennis* is not mentioned as an heir in the 1756 will of John Dennis, father of Ann (Dennis) Gash. Possibly this was because Joseph Dennis had already moved from his New Jersey home and was then a resident of Augusta County. Others who lived in Augusta were Hannah Dennis and Thomas Dennis, who lost his life in an Indian massacre in 1760.⁴ Thomas Dennis was probably the uncle of Ann (Dennis) Gash and Hannah may have been her sister.⁵

In 1768 or 1769, 195 acres of land "on the Western Waters" were surveyed for Martin Gash.⁶ This land lay in the county of Botetourt upon its creation in 1769. It was here Martin's second son, John, was born on October 17, 1769. Martin Gash continued to live on this land in 1770.

In 1772, Fincastle County was created from Botetourt. Martin Gash's land was then in Fincastle. On *A List of Delinquents Returned by Daniel Trigg, Deputy Sheriff for the Year 1773 - Fincastle* appears the following: "Maritain Gass, not found." Apparently a thorough search was not carried out, as Martin's third son, Martin Alley Gash, Jr. was born on June 16, 1773, ostensibly in Fincastle County. On March 12, 1774, Martin was again taxed on 195 acres in Fincastle. In 1774, a survey of Fincastle lands was made,

entitled "First Lands Surveyed on the Waters of the Holston and Clinch Rivers of Which Any Record is Preserved - Surveyor's Record of Fincastle County, March 12, 1774, Martin Gash, 195 acres on South Fork."⁷ Another reference, from Washington County, Virginia records, gives a better description of Martin's total land holdings: "December 11, 1784, Gash, Martin, 376 acres on Branch of Middle Fork Holston and South Side of Fork - actual settlement 1770(?)." ⁸ Perhaps Martin Gash settled on Middle Fork first, and a few years later moved his cabin to South Side of Fork of Holston where he was overlooked by the Fincastle tax collector in 1773. Martin Gash's land was located in Washington County when it was created in 1777 and Fincastle County was discontinued.

On March 20, 1782, Martin Gash was a resident of Washington County, Virginia, when Ann Sharpe appeared in court and acknowledged an indenture to Martin Gash on her daughter, Sarah Sharpe.⁹ Martin Gash appears on the Washington County list of taxables in 1782 as a taxable with one slave. Martin Gash was known to be a slave holder. Possibly his slaves were Sarah Sharpe and her descendants.

Martin Gash was a neighbor to Thomas Alley, who settled in the area on the south side of Clinch River in 1776. Other Alleys patented land nearby, perhaps Thomas Alley's sons as they came of age. By 1786, there were James, John, Samuel, and Peter Alley.¹⁰ Other Gash neighbors of interest were the Johnson families. There were John, Moses, Daniel, Hugh, and James Johnson. Perhaps some of these Johnsons were related to Reuben Johnson, said to be Ann Gash's son by her first marriage to a Mr. Johnson.

JOHN YOUNG FAMILY. By tradition, John Young was born in England, emigrated to Maryland's shore about 1730, came in his own ship, and settled in Rock Creek, Georgetown, in the area of present day Washington, DC. It was said he came with his relatives, employees and wife, a Stuart of the Royal House of Stuart. Some stories say her name was Martha Stuart. Further, it was said one of his daughters, Martha "Patsy" Young was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, on September 5, 1750. Patsy Young became the wife of William Gudger.

John Young was born about 1713.¹¹ He became a wealthy builder, active in the development of towns and communities. He owned parcels of land in both Maryland and Virginia. He appears in Prince George's County, Maryland land records starting about 1735. One story says the father of William Gudger worked for John Young. Another tale is William Gudger worked for his future father-in-law as a carpenter. The children of John Young and his wife were: John S., James, Kisiah, Mary, Ann, Joseph, Stacey, Martha "Patsy", Nancy, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph (first Joseph died young), and William. (See *John Young Family Group*).¹² The father of John Young is tentatively identified as James Young; his brothers as Joseph, William, and Samuel. (See *James Young Family Group Projection*). James Young was born about 1674. He is mentioned in *Maryland Prerogatives* as being age 54 in 1728.¹³

In 1733, James Young, planter, deeded to his oldest son Joseph 100 acres called *Hickory Plain* with Thomas Brooke, Jr. In 1742, James Young Sr. is shown as an appraiser. It is believed James was known as "Sr." because his son Joseph, who died in 1741, had a son named James. Joseph Young's widow Kesiah married soon after his death in 1741 to Smawwood Cogghill. Kesiah was the administratrix of her late husband's estate. She was the daughter of Thomas Withers and his wife Margaret — of Prince George's County.

Another brother of John Young, William, bought land in 1727 "on East Branch of Potomac." This land was called *The Neck and Thompson's Toron*. William Young was a planter. In 1731 he registered his cattle mark in Prince George's County. William's wife was possibly Mary Arbuthcock, daughter of Hugh Arbuthcock, who died in 1734. If she were indeed Mary Arbuthcock, William and Mary Young's children were likely Peter, Ann, Jane, and Elizabeth, as they were named as heirs in Hugh Arbuthcock's will.

The father of John Young's wife was perhaps John Stuart; no proof, but a John Stuart was living near the Young families "below the ferry landing" in Prince George's County in 1731. John Young and his relatives may have arrived in America before 1730 as tradition has it, possibly many years before.

In 1744, John Young purchased 100 acres in Frederick County, Maryland from Arnold Livers, a large landowner. This land was part of a development called *Arnold's Delight* near the Monocacy River. It's assumed John Young moved to this land, as no record of his name has been found in Prince George's County after 1744. In 1761, John Young purchased lots in Arnold's Delight from Peter Apell (or Apple). About this time a Methodist preacher, Robert Strawbridge, started to appear in Frederick County records. Strawbridge traveled throughout the county and beyond. In 1753, he had been indicted by the Frederick County grand jury for "feloniously stealing of a pig." In June 1754 the case was struck off, "defendant being run away." Nonetheless, Robert Strawbridge became a prominent figure in the religious community. He was considered the father of Methodism in America. Perhaps he became acquainted with John Young. There may be a Young-Strawbridge family connection. A (supposed) grandson of John Young, Joshua, named his son *Strawbridge Young*. Strawbridge Young became a prominent citizen in North Carolina. He married Martha Ann Gash, a daughter of John Gash I of Buncombe County.

In 1764, a warrant for the arrest of John Young was issued by the Frederick County court, due to non-payment of a debt. John Young eluded the sheriff and was never apprehended. (See Historical Incident: *The Escape of John Young*.) After this incident, John Young moved to the western frontier of Virginia. It is possible Fort Young on the Jackson River, home of the Dennis pioneers, was built by sons or other relatives of John Young. Fort Young was in existence in 1757.¹⁴ Very little is known of the Young family in Virginia, but they were surely there for a time. A clue is provided by this account about John S. Young, the eldest son of John Young: "He was born in 1734. He moved to Augusta County, spent some time in East Tennessee, then moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and lived near his brother William." Another reference places a John Young in Augusta County: "Young, John, is a soldier." Suit. "Writ February 24, 1763, Talking Spring."¹⁵ It is likely then, John Young Sr. followed his son John S. Young, moving from Frederick County, Maryland to Augusta County, Virginia, about 1764.

WILLIAM GUDGER FAMILY. William Gudger was born March 1, 1752, probably in Virginia. His forebears came from Scotland, according to tradition.¹⁶ It was said William Gudger's name had been MacGoodyear; and his ancestors were members of Clan MacGregor of Scotland. (See Historical Incident: *The MacGregor Clan*.) William Gudger's son James (James Madison Gudger) told this story to his grandson "Black Jim" Gudger while on a hunting trip: While sitting around the hearth in the cabin, Grandfather James told his grandson that the family was MacGregor, and that William Gudger fled Scotland under duress of a royal warrant for his arrest.¹⁷

About 1774, William Gudger married Martha "Patsy" Young, daughter of John Young Sr., in Virginia. It is likely the Young and Gudger families lived on the southern border of Virginia for a time. In 1777, Benjamin Gudger, William's younger brother, took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County. It has been written that William and Patsy Gudger's daughter Stacey was born in Pittsylvania in 1775.¹⁸ In 1776, William Gudger joined the North Carolina Revolutionary army in Surry County, North Carolina. At this time, William and his family were living in Watauga Settlement, an area of North Carolina later known as East Tennessee. It is supposed the brothers of William Gudger, Benjamin and James,¹⁹ and perhaps their parents, moved to Watauga after William settled there. The children of William and Patsy Gudger were Stacey, Nancy, Mary, James, Sarah "Sally", Elizabeth, William Jr., and Joseph Y. (See *William Gudger Family Group*). William Gudger became well known as a brave Indian fighter, patriot, and soldier of the Revolution. More of his life is continued in the next chapters.

WILLIAM LONGMIRE FAMILY. Stacey Gudger, a daughter of William Gudger, married John Longmire, whose father was Charles Longmire. John Longmire was a grandson of the immigrant William Longmire. William Longmire was the progenitor of all Longmires mentioned herein. William Longmire was born February 4, 1704/5 in London, England. When a young man, he was jailed for assault and theft of a hat. For this crime he was sentenced to be transported to the Colonies for a period of 14 years. In November 1725 he sailed for America, arriving in April 1726. He arrived at Port Rappahannock, Virginia, on the ship *Rappahannock Merchant*. Charles Whale was the ship's captain.²⁰ (See Historical Incident: *Longmire to America*). Due to his circumstances, it is likely William Longmire became an indentured servant on a Virginia plantation. At the time of his death, he was a resident of King George County, Virginia. An inventory of his estate was presented in court on March 17, 1748/9. A reading of the inventory indicates he was a planter or farmer, with the usual tools, livestock, and furnishings, including "a servant boy named Mosely McKenzie." The inventory includes "2 Testaments and spelling book" and "a parcel of books" indicating the religious character and literacy of the Longmire family. (See Document: *Inventory of William Longmire*.) Susannah Longmire, likely the widow, appeared in court and presented the nuncupative will of William Longmire.²¹ The court granted administration of the will to Susannah. William Longmire and his wife had three sons: William Jr., George, and Charles. From William Longmire, English immigrant who arrived in America under humble circumstances, came numerous progeny, many who were prominent and distinguished in the building of colonial America.

William Longmire, Jr. married Hannah Britt on January 2, 1768, in Goochland, St. James Northam Parish. Their son John was born there on April 6, 1769 and baptized May 24, 1769.²² William's wife Hannah was the daughter of William Britt and Hannah Conolly of Goochland.²³ About 1770-1776, William Longmire, Jr. moved from Goochland to Lunenburg County. His land in Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, Virginia, was proccessioned on April 11, 1776.²⁴

George Longmire, brother of William Longmire Jr., married Frances Garrett about 1763, probably in Louisa County, Virginia. Frances was a daughter of John Garrett and his wife, Martha Frances "Patsy" Scott from Louisa County. John Garrett had a brother William, also of Louisa..²⁵ George and Frances Longmire's son William was born about 1764. Another son was John, who was born November 23, 1765, in Goochland.²⁶ On

March 10, 1768, George Longmire appeared as a witness in Louisa County court. In 1770, he appears on the tax list of Louisa County, Trinity Parish, in the household of John Jouett, Sr. William Garrett also appears on the 1770 tax list.

The third brother was Charles Longmire. He was the youngest son of William Longmire Sr., being born about 1744 in Virginia. The 1749 inventory of his father includes the item "1 cradle." It is thought this cradle was perhaps in use by the infant Charles about five years earlier! It seems probable Charles Longmire moved with his brother William Jr. to Lunenburg County, Virginia. Charles Longmire married Lucy — in Virginia. Their first child, John Longmire, was born in Virginia about 1770. In 1777, Charles Longmire took the oath of allegiance in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.²⁷

INTRODUCTION TO THE WOODFIN FAMILY. The Woodfins are linked to our Gash ancestors by the marriage of Joseph Dennis Gash I, son of Martin Alley Gash the immigrant, to Denna "Demy" Woodfin. This marriage occurred about 1793 in Buncombe County, North Carolina. According to folklore, three Woodfin brothers, Edward, John, and Thomas came from England, arriving on the shore of the Old Dominion in 1718. Efforts to find records of any Woodfin in Virginia that early have been unsuccessful. Demy Woodfin's lineage is begun with her projected ancestors Thomas Woodfin(e) and his wife Mary——, and their son Thomas Woodfine Jr. The third generation, headed by John Woodfin, is reasonably confirmed as the ancestor of Demy and the other Woodfins who lived on the western frontier of Virginia within the period 1735-1786.

Before beginning the Demy Woodfin lineage, it should be mentioned that another line of Woodfins settled on Virginia's eastern shore in Henrico County, later moving into Cumberland and Powhatan counties. The progenitor of this line was James Woodfin. In 1745, James Woodfin purchased land in Henrico. He was a resident of Richmond Town on November 4, 1755.²⁸ Some material on the James Woodfin line is contained in *James Woodfin Family Group*, *Samuel Woodfin of Powhatan Family Group*, and *James Woodfin Bible Records*. It is unknown whether the Henrico Woodfins were related to the western Virginia Woodfins. Perhaps they were "all related back in England" or possibly all descended from Thomas Woodfin(e) Sr. of the Island of Barbados.

THOMAS WOODFIN(E) OF BARBADOS. The Thomas Woodfine family lived on the Island of Barbados as early as 1653. In colonial times, Barbados was an English island possession in the West Indies. It is located off the northeastern coast of South America. On the Barbados tax list of 1679 appears: "Will Woodfine, (listed under housekeepers and freemen), and Thomas Woodfine, in Lt. Col. John Codringtons' Company".²⁹ These two men were brothers, and sons of Thomas Woodfine Sr. and his wife Mary —. William was born January 4, 1653 and Thomas was born September 10, 1657. Other children were Mary, born October 5, 1660; Richard, born December 24, 1662; and Damaris, a daughter, born August 29, 1665. William married Elizabeth - - - and had a son William born September 7, 1679. All births were recorded in Christ Church Parish, Barbados. Many English subjects, residents of Barbados, migrated to Virginia when the country began to be settled. It is far from unlikely the children or grandchildren of Thomas Woodfine Sr. moved from Barbados and settled on the shore of the Old Dominion! The name *Thomas* has been carried down frequently in the Woodfin families of West Virginia. And, perhaps the daughter's name *Damaris* was carried down through the generations, resulting in a

shortened version of *Denna* or *Demy* Woodfin, (our ancestor's name) several generations later.....

THOMAS WOODFINE JR. Thomas Woodfin Jr., born 1657, son of Thomas Woodfin Sr., may have sailed up the Rappahannock River and settled in the area of Orange County, Virginia, where evidence of *John Woodfin* is found starting in 1735. There is a statement in the Blake collection, source unknown, that Thomas Woodfin was a resident of Orange County in 1735. A listing of Orange County headrights includes "*Richard Warfin* transported to Orange County in 1735." This seems an obvious misspelling of Woodfin. The Barbados spelling *Woodfine* may have carried over in the earliest generations in America. Other spellings include *Woodphin*, *Woofin*, and *Woodson*. There were many Woodson families in the 1700's in Henrico and other counties, but these were not Woodfins. The "s" and "f" were practically identical in writings of that day; so errors did occasionally occur in copying the name *Woodfin* incorrectly as *Woodson*.

JOHN WOODFIN. John Woodfin, born about 1700, is perceived to be a son of the above Thomas Woodfine Jr. John is the most likely progenitor of the earliest Woodfins who resided on Virginia's western frontier. The first evidence of John Woodfin is an Orange County, Virginia court record of payment of a bounty for eleven wolvesheads on November 18, 1735. On July 27, 1738, John Woodfin was one of many defendants charged with signing a scandalous paper against William Williams. The defendants apologized and paid the court costs.³⁰

John Woodfin had 400 acres surveyed on November 15, 1748, and received a Fairfax Grant for this land on June 11, 1749. It lay in Frederick County, on Great Cacapehon River, Middle Creek of Opequon. On May 22, 1750, John Woodfin won a judgment case in Augusta County court.³¹ On May 1751, John sold his 400 acres to Henry Fry for 300 pounds. On the same day, John bought 172 acres from James Robinson. This land lay on the south side of Opequon. John sold this land to Gabriel Jones on November 11, 1751. John Woodfin received another Fairfax grant of 316 acres on October 5, 1756. This land was in Frederick County, on Great Cacapehon River adjoining Great Rocky Ridge.³² *Cacapehon* was an Indian word meaning "will rise again." This river became known by the white settlers as *Great Capon*. This river, near John Woodfin's land in Capon Valley, runs through the far northern part of Frederick County, and extends into Hampshire County (now West Virginia). The name *John Woodfin* appears on the 1759 Rent Rolls of Frederick County.

The trail of John Woodfin continues as found in the land records of Hampshire County, Virginia. George Horner (Horne) received a Fairfax grant of 400 acres in Hampshire County on March 9, 1752. (Hampshire was created in 1753 from Frederick.) Horne paid his taxes in Frederick County with 55 pounds of tobacco on January 17, 1754.³³ His Hampshire land grant was surveyed 6 November 1754 - 20 December 1754. As recorded in 1761, "George Horner and Elizabeth his wife lease and release 350 acres on North River to John Woodson" (should read *Woodfin*). John Woodfin quickly moved to this land (if he were not already there) because "On September 8, 1761, John Woodson (*Woodfin*) of Hampshire County release 316 acres on Great Capcapon to Rudy Bombgardner, recorded September 10, 1761." This was John Woodfin's Fairfax grant of 1756. More land records follow:

"John Foxcroft and Charles Thomson, assignees (in 1765) of Samuel Pritchard: 14 Sept. 1761 - 10 Nov. 1761: 97 acres on NW side of North R. Cacapehon which he bought of Zachariah Cadle; adj. John Woodfin. CC: John Roussau & Sam'l Wood, Pilot - Sam'l Woodfin. Surv. John Mauzy." This record proves John Woodfin owned land in Hampshire at the time of the survey, 1761, and shows Samuel Woodfin was on the site to show the property lines. Samuel Woodfin was the son of John Woodfin.

"Deed Book 2. Jonathan Pugh from Samuel Woodson (*Woodfin*) Lease, 192 and 193 for the sum of Five Shillings, a tract of 350 acres being a part of a Fairfax grant of 400 acres to George Horne, bearing date, March 9, 1752, conveyed to Woodson (*Woodfin*). (Horne died intestate.). Recorded the 14th day of August, 1770, by Pugh." It appears George Horne, about 1761, disposed of most of his land by deeding it to John Woodfin. Perhaps there was a Woodfin-Horne family relationship, such as a Woodfin marriage to a daughter of George Horne.³⁴

John Woodfin's death occurred before August 11, 1767, in Hampshire County.³⁵ "Jonathan Pugh, assignee of Samuel Woodfin, heir-at-law of John Woodfin, assignee of George Horner for whom surveyed on 6 Nov. 1754 - 20 Dec. 1754; 47 acres on North R. Cacapehon; adjoining his own land." This 47 acres was the last of John Woodfin's land at the time of his death, sold by his son Samuel Woodfin to Pugh. Samuel Woodfin had been appointed by the court to settle his father's estate.

In order to settle his father's personal property, Samuel Woodfin made a deed of gift to his children, ostensibly in accordance with his father's wishes. The deed gives John Woodfin's livestock and other property to his grandchildren. This deed, dated June 15, 1769, from Hampshire County Deed Book 2, page 137, reveals Samuel as the son of John Woodfin, and names Samuel's children: John, Mary, Nicholas, Betty, and Thomas. (See Document: *Samuel Woodfin Deed of Gift*). These five children were no doubt the older ones, able to feed and care for the livestock they received. There were several other children born to Samuel Woodfin and his wife. (See *Samuel Woodfin Family Group*.)

On April 20, 1769, Samuel Woodfin received a survey for 310 acres "on North Fork of Walker's Creek called Kimberlan's Place." This land was originally surveyed as two tracts of 155 acres each, one tract for William Anderson and the other for Samuel Woodfin. Anderson sold his half to Woodfin. This land was close to New River, in Botetourt County, Virginia. After the death of his father and settlement of his estate, Samuel Woodfin moved to this land.

In 1772, the tax list of Botetourt County includes "Samuel Woodfin, 1 titheable." In this year, Samuel's oldest son, John, patented land in Monongalia County. John must have been of legal age to purchase land; therefore, he was born by 1751. It is apparent John was living on his land in 1772, since he was not on the Botetourt tax list. John Woodfin, son of Samuel, had a wife whose name is unknown. Jacob Miller also patented land in Monongalia in 1772. One statement from the Blake collection says Jacob Miller was the brother-in-law of John Woodfin, indicating John Woodfin married a Miller.

In 1773, Samuel Woodfin appears on the delinquent tax list of Fincastle County. The record shows the tax was later collected. Fincastle was formed in 1772 from Botetourt; so in 1773 Samuel was likely living on the same land as in 1772. Recall that Martin Gash is also on the delinquent tax list of 1773 for Fincastle, as stated earlier in this chapter.

Fincastle was a huge county, and the lands of Gash and Woodfin were quite far apart. It is unlikely they were acquainted at that time, even though they lived in the same county.

John Woodfin, son of Samuel Woodfin, served as a private in Lord Dunsmore's War. This war, brought about because of frequent Indian attacks, occurred in 1774. It pitted the Virginians against the Indians. John Woodfin served under Captain Zackquill Morgan, a brother of Evan Morgan. John fought in this war at Fort Pitt with Calder Haymond and William Moore. Fort Pitt was located in the area that became Montgomery County in 1777.³⁶

During the Revolutionary War years there were few traces of the Samuel Woodfin family. Samuel's land in Fincastle County, (on North Fork of Walker Creek, close to New River), was in Montgomery County upon its creation in 1777. On October 13, 1777, Nicholas Woodfin, son of Samuel, took the oath of allegiance in Montgomery County.³⁷ At that time Nicholas was about 18 years old, as he was born in 1759. Males over the age of 16 were requested to take the oath after the war began in 1776. Those who refused to take the oath were considered Tories or British sympathizers, and were subject to being tried for treason by the state. Nicholas Woodfin operated as a spy against the Indians for the militia in 1777. Greenbrier County was created in 1777. After that year, the Woodfins appear in Greenbrier records. Their land location in a 1781 petition is given as "south of Greenbrier River." Samuel and Thomas Woodfin were included as signers of this petition.

On January 31, 1777, John Woodfin was paid by the government for repairing 51 guns, making 51 bayonets and carting.³⁸ There is little doubt this was Samuel Woodfin's oldest son. In June, 1777, John Woodfin and Jacob Miller were murdered by Indians in Monongalia County. Woodfin's body was tied on poles and placed upright on the top of Dorsey's Knob. This was a short distance from Kern's Fort on the Monongahela River where Morgantown now stands. John Woodfin was buried at the site of Kern's Fort, which had been burned by Indians. Evan Morgan, a pioneer of West Virginia, gave a written account of finding the bodies of John Woodfin and Jacob Miller. A few days later, Indians set fire to Coburn Fort, which was three miles east of Kern's Fort. Evan Morgan said he was present to help put out the fire. He related that he married the widow of John Woodfin; and afterward made two visits to Nicholas and Samuel Woodfin in Greenbrier County, who were brothers of the deceased John Woodfin.³⁹

Evan Morgan, who related the above story, received a Revolutionary War pension in Monongalia County, as did his brother Zackquill Morgan. Evan was born in 1753; Zackquill was born in 1757. They were sons of Reverend Morgan Morgan, who was born in Glamorgan County, Wales. Morgan Morgan made the first white settlement in West Virginia, near the Bunker Hill Post Office in Berkeley County. He also built the first church in the state. Morgantown, West Virginia, was founded by his descendants. Other children of Rev. Morgan Morgan were Morgan Jr., Anne, David, Charles, Henry and James.⁴⁰ Evan Morgan died in Monongalia County. His inventory was appraised there on November 5, 1814.⁴¹

The names of Samuel, Nicholas, and Thomas Woodfin, all residents of Greenbrier County, appear on the Index entitled *West Virginia Revolutionary Ancestors Whose Services Were Non-military, and Whose Names, Therefore, Do Not Appear in Revolutionary Indexes of Soldiers and Sailors*.⁴² The Woodfins of Greenbrier were patriots in the Revolution; however, it appears only John Woodfin, son of Samuel, ever served as a soldier. That

service may have occurred prior to the Revolution only, accounting for the absence of his name on the Revolutionary War Indexes of soldiers.

Greenbrier County court records of 1783 relate that Elizabeth Woodfin was indicted for having a bastard child; however, she was not prosecuted.⁴³ No doubt this was "Betty", named as a child of Samuel Woodfin in Document: *Samuel Woodfin Deed of Gift*. One consequence of Elizabeth "Betty" Woodfin's "crime" could have been a large fine to be paid by her to court officials. It seems fair to speculate that she could not be prosecuted, since she had likely left Greenbrier by then, possibly in the company of her brother, Thomas. Thomas Woodfin, who signed a petition in Greenbrier in 1781, does not appear on tax lists or other court records of Greenbrier County. His year of birth being 1761, Thomas would be old enough to pay taxes. The Greenbrier county court records show Nicholas and Samuel Woodfin were paid by the government for furnishing rations to the Army in 1782 and 1783. Nicholas and Samuel Woodfin appear on Greenbrier tax lists of 1783 through 1786. There are no Woodfins on the Virginia tax lists of 1787. It appears all Woodfins had moved from Greenbrier County by 1787. Perhaps Thomas, his sister Betty and her child were the first Woodfins to leave the county.....

In 1782, Samuel Woodfin had received a treasury warrant for 1,152 3/4 acres of Virginia land. It was located on the Clinch River and North Fork of the Holston. Perhaps he and other family members lived on this land for a time after moving from Greenbrier. Samuel's attorney, Francis J. Carter, sold portions of Samuel Woodfin's land in Wythe County to various settlers. These sales occurred in 1797 and 1798.⁴⁴

By the time the Revolution ended, many of our Virginia ancestors had moved from the state. By 1790, the Woodfin and Gash families were no longer there. They will all be located again in the following chapters, as they journeyed south to North Carolina and other places.

¹ TRANS-ALLEGHENY PIONEERS - 2ND EDITION - John P. Hale.

² EARLY SETTLERS AND PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, EVIDENCED BY SUITS AND JUDGMENTS, AUGUSTA COUNTY - Pub. in Nat'l Genealogical Society Quarterly Vol. XXV, Jun 1937, No. 2, p. 72.

³ EARLY ADVENTURERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS - VOL. I - M. Kegley.

⁴ See Endnote 1.

⁵ The evidence to suppose these relationships is shown in the John Dennis will of 1756 and the Robert Dennis will of 1729 (see Documents: New Jersey Wills, Appendix B.)

⁶ See Endnote 2, p. 35. This is believed to be a William Preston Survey made in the fall of 1768 and the spring of 1769. Numerous surveys were then made for the Loyal Land Company.

⁷ HISTORY OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, 1746-1786, WASHINGTON COUNTY 1777-1870 - Lewis Preston Summers, p. 809.

⁸ Ibid., Part II, WASHINGTON COUNTY, First Survey, p. 1218.

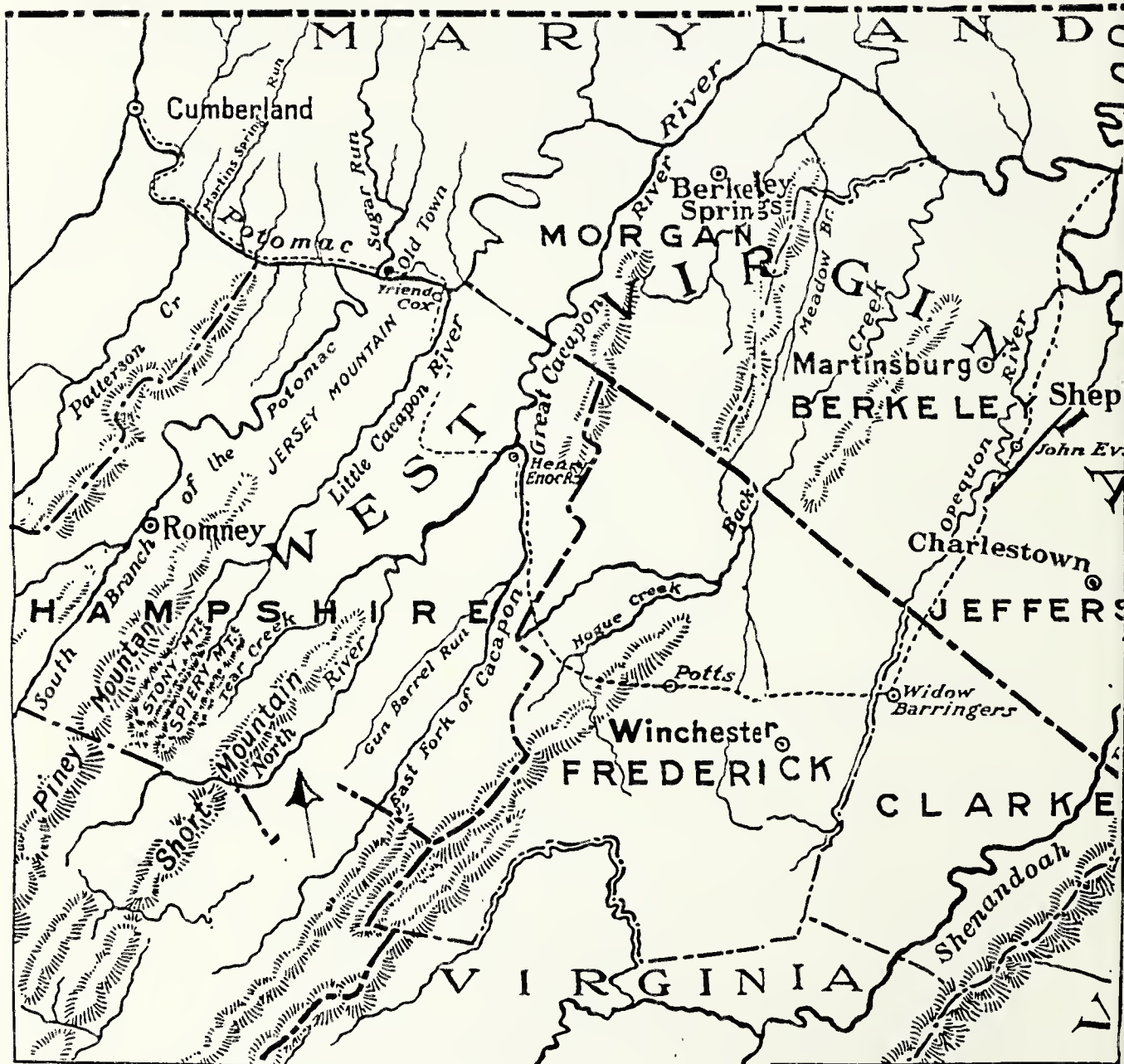
⁹ Ibid., p. 1094.

¹⁰ ALLEY HIGHLIGHTS - YESTERDAY FOR TOMORROW - Virginia Miller Carey and Garnet Alley Hampton, pub. 1983.

¹¹ MARYLAND - THE BLACK BOOKS (from tax lists), p. 273, year 1733 list of taxables in Rock Creek Hundred, shows William Young, believed to be an elder brother of John Young. Thus, it is assumed John Young was in the area, but no older than 20 at that time.

- ¹² The birth dates in the John Young Family Group are from YOUNG BIBLE RECORDS - by Lawrence E. Wood, Franklin, NC.
- ¹³ The James Young family projection and statements expressed regarding James Young are based on ABSTRACTS OF THE INVENTORIES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF MARYLAND - compiled by V.L. Skinner, Jr. These references are from Prince George's County, MD.
- ¹⁴ THE PRESTON AND VIRGINIA PAPERS OF DRAPER COLLECTION, Pub. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Cal. Series, Vol. L, 1915.
- ¹⁵ EARLY SETTLERS AND PRE-REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, EVIDENCED BY SUTTS AND JUDGMENTS, AUGUSTA COUNTY - Pub. in Nat'l Genea. Soc. Quarterly Vol. XXV, June 1937, No. 2. There was a populated area of Augusta County in 1773 called "Tinkling Springs." Talking Springs has not been located.
- ¹⁶ Some stories say he was born in Scotland; however, his pension application indicates Virginia. The New Kent County, Virginia Rent Rolls of 1704 includes "Goodger, Jno., 200 acres", suggesting a possible ancestor of William Gudger. From VA STATE LIBRARY: "Goodger, Thomas, indentured servant 1719/20, SR00951, p.1, Reel #567, Title "Indentures to Serve in VA".
- ¹⁷ Told by Mr. Owen Gudger, of Asheville, North Carolina, deceased.
- ¹⁸ BUNCOMBE COUNTY (NC) HERITAGE, Article 244, relates that Stacey Gudger was born about 1775, in *Pittsylvania County, Virginia*.
- ¹⁹ The names William, James, and Ben Gudger appear in county records of Washington County, Tennessee, as published in TENNESSEANS BEFORE 1800 IN WASHINGTON COUNTY (TN) - compiled by Marjorie Hood Fischer, 1996, Frontier Press, Galveston.
- ²⁰ PASSENGER AND IMMIGRATION LISTS INDEX, a guide to published arrival records of about 500,000 passengers who came to the US and Canada in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, 1st edition" - P. Wm. Filby, 1981. Also, see ENGLISH CONVICTS IN COLONIAL AMERICA VOL. II LONDON 1656-1775 - Peter W. Coldham, p. 93.
- ²¹ "Nuncupative will" was an oral presentation to the court of the wishes of the deceased regarding settlement of his estate, in the absence of a written will. ("Nuncupative" is an obsolete legal term.)
- ²² DOUGLAS REGISTER - William Douglas, pg. 10, 56, 111, 240.
- ²³ William Britt died in Goochland in 1787. In his will were named as children John, William, Obeo, Machell Easter, Elizabeth Christian, Mary Wilkerson, and Hannah Longmire.
- ²⁴ CUMBERLAND PARISH VESTRY BOOK 1746-1816, Processioner's Report 4-11-1776.
- ²⁵ LOUISA CO. VA DEED BOOKS C, C 1/2, D, D 1/2 - Rosalie F. Davis, p 14.
- ²⁶ DOUGLAS REGISTER, p 240.
- ²⁷ MAGAZINE OF VA GENEALOGY, VOL. 23, FEB. 1985, NO. 1, p 10. From Oaths of Allegiance - 1777, Pittsylvania CO, VA, John Wilson's List includes "Charles Longmir." On p 9, Abraham Shelton's List, is "Benjamin Gudger."
- ²⁸ VESTRY BOOK OF HENRICO PARISH 1730-1773.
- ²⁹ OMITTED CHAPTERS FROM HOTTEN'S ORIGINAL LISTS OF PERSONS OF QUALITY (Barbados tax and census of 1679), pg. 100, 174.
- ³⁰ ORANGE COUNTY, VA. COURT BOOK I.
- ³¹ CHRONICLES OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VA--EXTRACTED FROM AUGUSTA CO CT RECORDS 1745-1800 - Lyman Chalkey, p 323.
- ³² NORTHERN NECK WARRANTS AND SURVEYS, FREDERICK COUNTY, VOL. II - Joyner, p 169.
- ³³ FREDERICK CO. VA. FEE BOOK OF 1-17-1754 (unpublished).
- ³⁴ VIRGINIA LAND PATENT BOOK 16, p. 188 & 189, shows George Horne was imported to Orange County on Sep. 10, 1735. For this importation of 11 persons Francis Kirtlett received 700 acres "in the great fork of the Rappahannock R." Published in Magazine of VA Genealogy, Vol. 24, Aug. 1986, No. 3, p. 9. Note: Horne's apparent son, another George Horne, left a Hampshire will on 4-14-1800: "Dev. Mary, wife, George, Andrew, Phillip, sons; Eve Bresisfud dau., & others." - from WEST VA ESTATE SETTLEMENTS (1753-1850) - R. Johnson.
- ³⁵ Also from WEST VA ESTATE SETTLEMENTS: "Hampshire County, Woodson, John, Bond, 8-11-1767."

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- ³⁶ THE PRESTON AND VIRGINIA PAPERS OF THE DRAPER COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS - Pub. State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Cal. Series, Vol. I, 1915, p. 119.
- ³⁷ A LIST OF PERSONS WHO HATH SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE, 1777, from a Montgomery County court record, includes Nicholas Woodfin, sworn October 13, 1777.
- ³⁸ AUGUSTA CO. WAR RECORDS, 'Virginia Militia In The Revolution', p. 187.
- ³⁹ JOHN TUCKER'S REV PENSION APPLICATION, pub in AWHILE AGO TIMES about 1915. Fairmont, W.Va.
- ⁴⁰ GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE UPPER MONONGAHELA VALLEY, W. VA - VOL. II - Bernard L. Butcher, Gen.Pub. Co. 1978.
- ⁴¹ WEST VA ESTATE SETTLEMENTS (1753-1850) - R. Johnson.
- ⁴² WEST VA REV ANCESTORS. Compiled by Ann Waller Reddy, An Index from Manuscript Public Claims of the Rev War in the Virginia State Library.
- ⁴³ GREENBRIER CO COURT ORDERS 1780-1860, by Helen Stinson, court of Aug. 23, 1783, p 26. The several references to Woodfins indicate their residence was in Botetourt Parish.
- ⁴⁴ EARLY ADVENTURERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS, VOL. III, PART 1 - Mary B. Kegley, from Survey Book I, Wythe Co. Va.



Home of John Woodfin on North River, Hampshire County, Virginia, 1767.

Before our Gash, Woodfin, Gudger, Longmire, Young, and other ancestors gathered in the area that became Buncombe County, North Carolina, some of them had moved to an area south of the Virginia border and north of the area that became Buncombe in 1791. These migrations took place about 1770 to 1785. The area settled was referred to as *Watauga Settlement*, since the cabins were clustered along Watauga River. *East Tennessee, Washington County, Tennessee, and Washington County, North Carolina* were also used in describing the location of the Wataugans. In general, Watauga Settlement was located within the Cherokee lands of North Carolina.

Before the Revolution, many volunteer soldiers fought the Indians in the Watauga region under the command of Colonel William Christian. In their marches the soldiers had seen and noticed the fertile valleys, the rich uplands, the sparkling fountains, the pellucid streams, the extensive grazing and hunting grounds, and had felt the genial influences of the climate of the best part of East Tennessee. Each soldier upon his return home, gave a glowing account of the adaptation of the country to all the purposes of agriculture. The story was repeated from one to another until upon the Roanoke and the Yadkin the people spoke familiarly of the Holston, the Nollichucky, the French Broad, Little River and the Tennessee.¹

Vital statistics, such as birth, death, or marriage records of the Watauga Settlement inhabitants were practically non-existent during those turbulent years of Indian uprisings. Around 1775, Watauga Settlement was frequently threatened by Cherokee Indian attacks. The white settlers fought back, invading the Indian towns. War was almost continuous. Although no proof has been found that Martin Alley Gash lived in Watauga, it is believed he did live nearby. Martin's land was on South Fork of Holston, which river extends south of the Virginia border and there intersects with Watauga River. These clues to the locations of Gash and related lines have been extracted from the Blake collection:²

- "Captain Edmund Sams, from Maryland, lived in the Watauga Settlement. His wife was Nancy (Young), a daughter of John Young and his wife Martha (Stuart)."
- "William Gudger, Sr. married Martha "Patsy" (Young), another daughter of John Young. Their daughter Nancy was born in 1777 in Watauga. Nancy married John Gash, son of Martin Gash Sr. in 1790. James Gudger, eldest son of William Gudger Sr. was born in 1782 at Old Fort, North Carolina. They lived in a log house near Jonesboro on the Watauga River, in Washington County, Tennessee."
- "The Gash and Gudger forts were built close together."

As the above record shows, William Gudger was the brother-in-law of Edmund Sams. Other brothers-in-law at Watauga were William Young and John S. Young, brothers; John Webb, who had married John Young's daughter, Stacey; and John McNabb who married Sarah, another daughter of John Young.

When the Revolutionary War began in 1776, while living at Old Fort, William Gudger enlisted in the Revolutionary army in Surry County, North Carolina. He became

well respected as a brave soldier and Indian fighter. The record of William Gudger's military service states: "William Gudger volunteered in 1776 in Surry County, North Carolina in Captain Charles McInnally's Company of Colonel Joseph William's' Surry Regiment. He served in the Cherokee Expedition of General William Christian in 1776. Portions of the Surry troops joined the Virginia troops in this expedition. They marched to the Long Island of the Holston and then to Cherokee country, keeping the Indians in check. Later he served a term of two years against the Indians under Captain Edmund Sams." Captain Sams gave a certification that Gudger had served under him.³ (See Historical Incident: *The Little Spinning Wheel*, a story of Gudger exploits during an Indian uprising).

THE FRONTIER FORTS. *Old Fort* was a block house built of round logs, compact and capable of protecting settlers from the arrows of the Indians. It was built around a spring. Old Fort was erected about 1768, then in Tryon County, North Carolina. A block house was generally two stories, with portholes in the upper level. They were constructed of wood, except for the stone fireplace. Many forts were specified to be sixty feet square; some were larger. During the Revolution, Old Fort was located in Rutherford County, near the western edge of present day McDowell County. Old Fort was also known as *Davidson's Fort*. Families built their individual cabins of logs close to the block house for quick evacuation in case of an Indian attack. Block houses often included a high fence all around, built of sharp-pointed logs driven into the ground. These fenced forts were called *palisaded forts*. Sometimes portholes were placed in the fence to facilitate defense. In war times, troops and supplies were garrisoned at many of the forts. At least thirty men were usually required to defend the settlers. No trace of Old Fort has been found by researchers. Small wonder, as the passage of time destroyed all the wooden forts. Blown, torn, or burned to the ground, these forts, many built before the Revolution, were returned to dust long ago. The town of Old Fort was built on the site of the frontier fort called Old Fort. This town is located in McDowell County, North Carolina.

William Gudger was one of the early settlers to move from Old Fort. Traveling with Colonel Robert Love and William Gregory, he settled in Cherokee Territory in the fall of 1782. Later came his (probable) brothers James and Benjamin.⁴ Benjamin appeared in Washington County court in 1783.⁵ On October 13, 1783, William Gudger received a land grant from North Carolina for "99 acres on Indian Creek, Tennessee, Washington County, North Carolina." He moved to this land near an area called *Greasy Cove* (near the site of the present town of Erwin in Unicoi County.) His land was not far from the town of Jonesboro. Jonesboro, the county seat, was the first town in Washington County.

Also in the Greasy Cove area by 1783 were John Young, Charles Longmire, John Webb, Samuel Culbertson, Joseph Culbertson, and John McNabb. McNabb was one of the earlier settlers, as he entered land on the headwaters of Buffalo Creek on January 23, 1776.⁶ John Webb, Martin Webb, Joseph Culbertson and Samuel Culbertson appear on the Washington County tax lists for 1778.⁷ John Young appears on the 1779 tax list.

Charles Longmire is named in the book *Tennessee Soldiers in the American Revolution* under 'North Carolina Rev. Army Accounts' as residing in Washington and Sullivan Counties 1781-1783. His residence is established in Washington County by the following court record dated July 15, 1783: "Joseph Greer, David Matlock, Senior, Richard Shiles, James Eden, Samuel Tipton, Jacob Tipton, Philemon Lacey, John Gillam, Solomon Hollet, Josiah Clark, John Lacey, Charles Reno, David Matlock, Jr., Jeremiah

Bass and Charles Longmire to view and make out a wagon road from Carter's Mill to the wagon road on Gap Creek near Richard Shiles."⁸ It was in Washington County that Charles Longmire purchased land, raised his family, and remained until his death in 1799. (See Documents: *Charles Longmire Will/Inventory Abstracts*.)

The children of Charles and Lucy Longmire were John, born about 1770, married Stacey Gudger, daughter of William Gudger; Joseph, born 1777, married Hannah Bogart, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Bogart; George, born April 29, 1786, married Sarah Haynes, daughter of George and Mary (McInturff) Haynes; Sarah Longmire; other children. (See *Charles Longmire Family Group*.)

Other Longmire families moved to the area later, notably Elijah Longmire. He was a son of William and Hannah (Britt) Longmire of Granville County, North Carolina. Elijah, born in 1777 in Granville, was a nephew of Charles Longmire. Elijah married Mary "Polly" Moss on May 25, 1803 in Granville. The parents of Polly were Reuben Moss and his wife, Martha (Jordan), residents of Granville. After marriage, Elijah moved west across the mountains to settle in Carter County near his Longmire kin. Elijah and Polly Longmire's children were Robert, Henderson, Reuben Moss, Marcellus, William T. born 2-22-1822, Jordan Franklin, Martha, Louisa Jane, Elizabeth, and Elijah Jr. Elijah Longmire Sr. moved by 1808 to Claiborne County, and by 1823 to Campbell County. Elijah's brother, John Longmire, also lived in Campbell County. John's wife was Nancy Marshall, whom he married in Granville County on December 24, 1788. Elijah and his brother John appear on the 1823 tax list of Campbell County, Tennessee. About 1836, Elijah moved to Anderson County, where he died February 7, 1849. He was buried in the Longmire family cemetery. Elijah Longmire was a successful farmer, livestock dealer, Whig, and Methodist. Many of the Longmires of eastern Tennessee were descended from his seven sons.

SAMUEL CULBERTSON FAMILY. Samuel Culbertson was born about 1720. His wife was Jane, maiden name unknown. They lived in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1742 when their son Josiah was born. Andrew Culbertson, probably a brother of Samuel, moved to Virginia from the area of the present town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was one of the first white men to venture into a large wilderness valley close to New River, in Augusta County, Virginia. Andrew purchased more than 900 acres there in 1753 and moved on the land. From that time on, the area became known as *Culbertson's* or *Culbertson's Bottom*. Its location is in present day Summers County, West Virginia. Indians started frequent invasions of the white settlements of southwest Virginia about 1764. Uprisings during the French and Indian Wars (1763-1775) by Indians, French, and British made the area quite dangerous for the white settlers. Andrew, fearing the Indians, sold his claim to Samuel. From their home in southern Pennsylvania, the Samuel Culbertson family moved south to Culbertson's. They remained on the land for several years. Culbertson's Fort was a fortress against the Indians during Dunsmore's War in 1774. Indians overran the area so badly the white settlers moved to safer areas, leaving the area known as *Culbertson's* practically deserted until about 1775.⁹

Samuel Culbertson moved from Virginia to Watauga Settlement of North Carolina by 1778. The names *Samuel Culbertson* and *Joseph Culbertson* appear in that year on the tax list of Washington County, North Carolina (now Tennessee). Samuel was taxed on 788 acres; Joseph on 114 acres. This was Samuel Culbertson Sr., formerly of *Culbertson's*, and his son, Joseph. At that time, Tennessee was not yet a state. The Watauga area was

claimed by North Carolina. Based on a petition by the Wataugans, a court was established for Washington County, North Carolina early in 1777. In 1779, the town of Jonesboro was laid out as the county seat. In 1782, Samuel Culbertson Sr. received a grant of 450 acres from the State of North Carolina. This land lay "on Indian Creek to Buffelow Mountain, adjoining the previous grant." The Culbertson's land was in the area then known as *Greasy Cove*. On December 18, 1789, Samuel deeded his 450-acre grant to Andrew Reid as partial payment for "prosecuting a suit for Culbertson's Bottom on New River in Virginia against James Burnsyde." Samuel's sons Josiah and Joseph were witnesses.¹⁰ The names of Samuel and Joseph Culbertson appear on the 1792 tax list of Washington County.

The death of Samuel Culbertson Sr. occurred in 1798 or 1799. His Washington County will dated December 24, 1798, named wife Jane, and children Andrew, Josiah, Samuel, Joseph, James, and Mary Weakfield. Executors were Robert Love and Daniel McCray, Teste: James Deakins, John Young, Holland Hyggins. The will was proved in a court of February 1799.¹¹ Samuel Culbertson's sons moved from Washington County a few years later. The movements of this family and others are continued in the ensuing chapters, following one Gash migration trail into Buncombe County, North Carolina and beyond.

¹ COL. RECORDS OF NC VOL. 10, 1775-1776 - William L. Saunders.

² BLAKE COLLECTION, Homer Clarke's worksheets on Gudger and Young families.

³ REV WAR SOLDIERS OF WESTERN NC, BURKE CO, VOL. 1, by E. White; Wm. Gudger life with ref. Rev Army Accts., Vol. 9, pg. 53, 54.

⁴ TENNESSEANS BEFORE 1800 WASHINGTON CO, TN. (an index) by Marjorie H. Fischer (1996) contains the names of William, Ben, and James Gudger. Their names appear on deeds, court minutes, and county pleas, but do not appear on any tax list.

⁵ Ibid. Benjamin Gudger appears in court of county pleas on Feb.-May 1783 sessions; ref. Box 1, Folder 10, p. 9. James Gudger appears in Deed Book 6 which covers 11-1794 to 1-1798. In this deed, dated 9-7-1797, William Gudger of Buncombe sells his grant of 99 acres in Greasy Cove, Indian Creek, for 50 pounds; James Gudger was one of the witnesses. William Gudger named his first son James, who was born in 1782 at Old Fort. Assuming this date is correct, William's son James would have been about 15 in 1797, too young to witness a deed. For this reason it is assumed that William's brother James, signed the deed, ostensibly in Buncombe County.

⁶ WASHINGTON CO, TN DEEDS, from Watauga Purchase, Book A, p. 20. John McNabb lived in the area that later became Carter County. It appears Baptiste McNabb was his father because Baptiste in his Washington Co. will of 1-4-1784, proven May 1784, named sons John, David, Jonathan and William; daughters Isabella, Mary, Margaret, Jane, and Katrin (see Wills Roll 169, Vol. 1-2, Aug. 1779-Oct. 1889.) Baptiste McNabb was born in 1723 in Glendochart, Scotland, son of William McNabb and Betty Aken. John McNabb was a justice in the first court of Washington County in 1778.

⁷ GREASY COVE IN UNICOI COUNTY - Pat Alderman.

⁸ WASHINGTON COUNTY, TN. DEEDS, p. 92, (abstracts from the deed books). On the 1787 tax list of Washington County listed as a taxable "Charles Longmire, one white poll, no land."

⁹ A HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE NEW RIVER SETTLEMENTS AND CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY - David E. Johnson, p. 13.

¹⁰ WASHINGTON CO. TN. DEEDS 1775-1800 - Loraine Rue. It appears Andrew Reid of Rockbridge Co., VA, was Samuel Culbertson's lawyer. It would seem Samuel left his land hurriedly when he removed to Washington County; and perhaps the said James Burnsyde later took up residence on Samuel's land. Note: Samuel Culbertson's son Josiah Culbertson moved to South Carolina.

¹¹ WASHINGTON COUNTY WILLS 1777-1872 - Goldene F. Burgner. p. 7.

The *Petition For The Formation of Buncombe County* was signed in November 1790. The Act to form Buncombe was ratified on January 14, 1792. Buncombe was organized to include parts of Burke and Rutherford counties that were west of the Blue Ridge mountains. Some of our ancestors moved to the Buncombe area by 1790. Martin Alley Gash Sr. and William Gudger both owned land in the Buncombe area. The *Petition* includes the signatures of William, Benjamin, and Zemeh Gudger, residents of Burke County; Nicholas Woodfin and Joseph Gash, residents of Rutherford County.¹ The names *Woodfin*, *Gash*, and *Gudger* are found in court records of Buncombe that began in 1792.²

When the brothers Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin arrived from Greenbrier County, Virginia, they settled in Rutherford County. It is well established that Woodfins were living at Mills River in 1790.³ With them came others, probably relatives and descendants of the Samuel Woodfin family of Greenbrier County, Virginia. Martin Alley Gash also lived in Rutherford County. (See Document: *1790 Census of Rutherford County*). The Gash fort was said to be "a short distance from US 70, on the old Asheville road, along the river."⁴

William Gudger moved from East Tennessee to Buncombe County in 1790. He patented several parcels of land from the State of North Carolina, including 223 acres on Turkey Creek, 640 acres on Bull Creek and Ivy River, and 100 acres on South Swannanoa River. This land was in Buncombe County upon its creation. He built his cabin on the north side of Swannanoa River, near the site of the future town of Asheville. The Gudger fort was said to be located near the Porter Cove Road.⁵

The Gudgers, Gashes, and Woodfins were all residents of Buncombe County upon its creation in 1792. The area of Gudger's cabin became settled and was known as *Morristown*. About 1794 or a little later, its name was changed to *Asheville*. Asheville was incorporated and became the county seat of Buncombe County. Asheville is built on a plateau surrounded by lofty, snowcapped mountains visible in the distance, with a moderate climate all year, as the wind is buffeted by mountains. Nearby are plentiful woodlands, and the Swannanoa and French Broad whitewater rivers. It is no wonder the pioneers chose such a favorable place for their homes.

THE LAND OF MARTIN GASH. In July 1792, Martin Alley Gash Sr. purchased 400 acres in Buncombe on McDowell Creek from James Murphy. On November 27, 1792, Martin Gash was granted 76 acres in Burke County from the State. It was located "on both sides of the Swannanoa River, about a quarter mile above the big bend on the south side of said River" according to the deed. (See Document: *Land of Martin Alley Gash*.) Martin Gash built his home on this land, in the Swannanoa section, on Gash's Creek, located as follows: "Going on Swannanoa River north, the first stream of considerable size passed is one crossed two or three times by Southside Avenue and now known as Cripple Creek. Around the time Asheville, the county seat was established, this stream was called in 1793 Gash's Creek because a man named Gash lived on it near Biltmore Avenue and Choctaw Street, where was afterwards for many years the Gash burying-ground."⁶ Further, "On October 15, 1794, Ann Gash purchased for five pounds a town lot in Asheville, Lot No. 2, (a half-acre), it being the lot whereon Ann Gash's house now stands."⁷ It appears Martin and

Ann Gash were required to buy the town lot their house stood on, because the land's location fell within the newly incorporated town of Asheville. On December 5, 1795, Martin Gash deeded 200 acres of land to his oldest son, Joseph Dennis Gash.

Many marriages of Gash and related lines occurred in Buncombe County. Unfortunately, these early records of marriages have been lost or destroyed. Nevertheless, some marriages may be reconstructed. Such marriages are based on other records or known facts about our ancestors' movements. For example, when described herein as a Buncombe marriage, normally it is known Buncombe was the bride's residence at the time. The time of marriage is estimated by considering the birth date of the first known child. Following are perceived Buncombe marriages and some of the resulting births.

JOHN LONGMIRE IN BUNCOMBE. From his home in Washington County, East Tennessee, John Longmire moved to Asheville around 1794, at the age of about 25 years. His interest in politics and leadership ability quickly developed. It was said he became the second sheriff of Buncombe.⁸ John Longmire soon became a prominent figure in the growing community. He began a courtship of Stacey Gudger, a daughter of William Gudger, then a resident of Asheville. John and Stacey were married in Buncombe about 1795. Their first child, Sarah "*Sally*" Longmire, was born in Buncombe County on October 16, 1795. Soon afterward, John Longmire moved his family to his old home place in Washington County where his parents lived. He moved to an acreage and tried his hand at farming and stockraising. After marriage he became a staunch Old Side Baptist and regular church goer. His father Charles died in 1799; his mother Lucy died a little later. John Longmire received 285 acres in Washington County from the will of his father. In 1801, he was taxed on one white poll, one black poll, and 200 acres in Washington County. In 1804, John and Stacey received letters to unite with the Greasy Cove Church from the Cherokee Baptist Church.⁹ The Cherokee Baptist Church was in Jonesboro, Washington County.

The children of John and Stacey Longmire were Sarah "*Sally*", Stacey Elizabeth, Martha, William, Joseph, John, Lucinda, Narcissa, and James Gudger Longmire. (See *John Longmire Family Group*). Several of the children were born in Washington County. Sometime between 1804 and 1810, John Longmire moved back to Asheville. He served as county sheriff of Buncombe in 1810 and 1811. He was then called *high sheriff*. John Longmire served as representative of Buncombe County in the North Carolina State Senate in 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1816. On March 23, 1818, his youngest child, James Gudger Longmire, was born in Buncombe. In 1819 or 1820, John Longmire moved with his family to Marion County, Missouri.

In 1790, the three sons of Martin Alley Gash and his wife were single and living at home with their parents. They were soon to be married, however. Joseph Dennis Gash, the oldest son, was married about 1793 in Buncombe County to Denna "*Demy*" Woodfin. Demy was born about 1770-1771 in Virginia. She was a daughter of Samuel Woodfin; therefore, a sister of Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin. It appears she could have been one of the six females in the household of Nicholas Woodfin in the 1790 Rutherford County census. (See Document: *Early North Carolina Federal Census*.)

The first child of Joseph Dennis Gash and Demy was Rachel, born February 19, 1794. Rachel married Greenlee "*Lee*" Sams about 1812 in Buncombe. Greenlee Sams was a son of Captain Edmund Sams and his wife Anne "*Nancy*", a daughter of John Young Sr.

The first son of Joseph Dennis and Demy Gash was John B., born April 19, 1795 in Buncombe. About 1814, John B. Gash married Virginia "Jenny" Culbertson in Buncombe. She was a daughter of Joseph Culbertson. Joseph Culbertson, formerly of Washington County, Tennessee, moved to Buncombe about 1796. The other children of Joseph Dennis and Demy Gash were William M., born March 11, 1799; Joseph Dennis, born April 14, 1801; and Ebenezer, born February 28, 1805.

John Gash, the second son of Martin Alley Gash and his wife, married Nancy Gudger on January 1, 1795 in Buncombe County. She was a daughter of William Gudger and his wife Patsy, a daughter of John Young Sr. To this union were born twelve children, all in Buncombe County: William Gudger, born July 28, 1796, died 1797; Joseph Dennis, born November 4, 1797; Naomi Young, born December 2, 1799; Martin Alley, born March 1, 1802; Martha Ann, born September 21, 1804; William Riley, born March 1, 1807; Alfred Raney, born January 13, 1809; Sarah Eliza, born September 19, 1810; Leander Sams, born July 26, 1813; Burdit "Burdie" Stuart, born January 15, 1816; Louisa Elizabeth, born November 19, 1818; and Rachel Catherine, born September 14, 1821. (See *John Gash I Family Group*).

Joseph Dennis Gash, the son of John Gash I, married Eliza Killian on September 17, 1822. This marriage took place in Buncombe County, North Carolina. Eliza was born March 3, 1801, in a part of Buncombe that later became Henderson. About 1832 they moved to Missouri, first to Platt County. They soon settled in Clay County, in the area that became a town known as *Gashland*, on the site of future Kansas City, Missouri. They had eight children: Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Margaret Lucinda, Martha Pauline, Thaddius N., Theodore Killian, Louisanne "Ann" Paralle, and Henry Leander. (See *Joseph Dennis Gash Family Group*).

John Gash I's daughter Martha Ann married Strawbridge Young. Strawbridge was a son of Joshua Young, born August 4, 1769, and his wife Mary Pritchett, born October 9, 1774. The Joshua Young family lived in McDowell County and later moved to Cherokee County. Strawbridge Young, born July 20, 1797, was an early settler on Davidson River, Transylvania County. One of his daughters, Naomi Malvina Young was born October 16, 1833. Naomi and Reverend Alexander F. English were married on September 14, 1859. Strawbridge Young donated land to the state for a church in 1867. One of the trustees was Reverend English. The church was known first as Young's Chapel; later its name was changed to English Chapel. It is one of the oldest Methodist churches in western North Carolina. It is located across the river from the Strawbridge Young homesite, now a dwelling of the forest service in Pisgah National Forest. Strawbridge Young died January 25, 1874; his wife died July 6, 1885. They are buried in the Davidson River Cemetery, Henderson County.

Alfred Raney Gash married Mary Livingston on February 3, 1829. They lived in French Broad Valley, Henderson County.

William Riley Gash married (1) Malinda Spann in 1831; (2) Winnafore Gillespie in 1850; and (3) Rachel Roberts in 1850. By the first wife were born William R.; John S.; James B.; Joseph R.; Louise E.; Julius N.; Martin A.; Alford E.; Hannah A.E.; and Allen Watson. By the third wife Rachel were born Thomas J. and Sarah B. Gash.

Leander Sams Gash married Adeline McClain. He represented Henderson County in the state senate in 1866. He died in Hendersonville.

Martin Alley Gash, Jr., the youngest son of Martin and Ann Gash, married Mary Gudger in 1795 or 1796 in Buncombe County. She was a daughter of William Gudger. Their children were: Joseph Dennis, born November 6, 1796; James, born July 22, 1798, died 1800; Martin Alley, born August 26, 1801; Sarah "Sally", born January 14, 1803; Martha, born February 16, 1805; Nancy, born July 20, 1807; William Jefferson, born 1809; Montraville, born April 1, 1811; John B., born March 30, 1814; Rebecca E., born February 22, 1817; Mary Elizabeth, born February 2, 1820; and Moses Bates, born May 28, 1823. All births occurred in Buncombe, except Mary and Moses were born in Marion County, Missouri. (See *Martin Gash Jr. Family Group*). It was said Martin Alley Gash Jr. planted apple seeds in Missouri that were grown in his orchard in Buncombe County in 1817. Martin Alley Gash Jr. and his family moved to Marion County, Missouri in the spring of 1818.¹⁰

The brothers Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin first settled in Rutherford County as evidenced by the 1790 census. They are shown as living in Morgan District, 14th Company. This area became Buncombe in 1792, and is in present day Henderson County. On October 10, 1791, Thomas Woodfin, born 1761 in Virginia, probably Hampshire County, son of Samuel Woodfin, purchased 200 acres of land on Mills River. Mills River is in present day Henderson County. Thomas was married before 1790 to his first wife, name unknown. The first known child was Samuel, born about 1790. Other children by Thomas' first wife were Denna, born 1791; Nicholas, born March 7, 1793; Joshua, born 1794; Winifred, born about 1799; and Dillen, born in 1801. About 1807, Thomas Woodfin's wife died and he married Sarah, maiden name unknown. His children by Sarah were Daniel, born about 1808; John, born March 4, 1810; Thomas, born 1815; and Robinson, born about 1822. All births occurred in North Carolina. (See *Thomas Woodfin Family Group*).

Nicholas Woodfin, brother of Thomas, was born in 1759, probably in Frederick County, Virginia. Nicholas married Hannah Ashbrooke about 1789. Hannah was the daughter of Moses Ashbrooke, formerly of Montgomery County, Virginia.¹¹ Their first known child, Sarah, was born about 1788 or 1789. On August 18, 1792, Moses Ashbrooke deeded 510 acres on Crabtree Creek to Nicholas Woodfin. This land was in present Henderson County. Other children of Nicholas and his wife were Mary, born May 3, 1790; Samuel, born 1791; Elizabeth and Jane, both born April 22, 1803; and Hannah, born August 16, 1805. (See *Nicholas Woodfin Family Group*).

After a few years, Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin moved to Asheville. John Woodfin, born in 1781, remained at Mills River. He was probably a grandson of Samuel Woodfin of Greenbrier County, Virginia. Although his parentage is not definitely known, he was surely related to the Woodfin brothers. As far as known, John Woodfin, known as Colonel John, never left the Woodfins' old home place. He married Mary Grady, a sister of Henry Grady, who moved from Virginia to Mills River. Henry Grady married Leah King, a daughter of James King and his wife, Laodice Morgan. Col. John Woodfin and his wife raised a large family at Mills River. Their children were Nicholas Washington, born January 29, 1810; John, born 1818; Henry; Rev. Archibald; Rev. Frank, born 1830; George; Marie; and Malinda. Nicholas W. and John became brilliant and distinguished lawyers in Asheville.¹²

Katie Woodfin married Thomas Abel, probably in Virginia. He was a resident of Rutherford County in 1790 when he signed the original petition to form Buncombe County.

He is shown as head of family on the 1810 census of Buncombe County. Thomas and Katie are shown as "of 45 years and up." Katie was a daughter of Samuel Woodfin, therefore a sister of Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin. On July 3, 1811, Thomas Abel deeded 150 acres on Boylston's Creek to Col. John Woodfin. This land was in present day Henderson County. It appears from the 1810 census Thomas and Katie Abel had one son and five daughters. Thomas Abel and his brother-in-law Nicholas Woodfin were members of French Broad Baptist Church.

French Broad Baptist Church was organized in 1789 on French Broad River, seven miles from (present) Hendersonville in the area that later became Henderson County. Its early records have been destroyed by fire. In 1792, it was admitted as a member of the Bethel Association of South Carolina. Messengers from French Broad Church to the meetings of Bethel Association include the following: 1793 and 1798, Nicholas Woodfin; and 1799, Thomas Abel. In 1800, French Broad Baptist Church was dismissed from Bethel Association and organized under Broad River Association. In 1805, this association held its yearly convention at French Broad Baptist Church, at the original site, on the bank of the old road from South Carolina, near the river.¹³ By this time, Nicholas Woodfin, Thomas Woodfin, and Thomas Abel were living near Asheville, Buncombe County.

Joseph Culbertson, a resident of Washington County, Tennessee, moved to Buncombe County, perhaps by 1796. He patented land in Buncombe in 1797 and 1802. His brothers Samuel and Andrew also became landowners and residents of Buncombe a few years later. These were the sons of Samuel Culbertson (died 1799) and his wife, Jane (See Chapter 3). Joseph Culbertson married, wife unknown, and had the following children, possibly others: Mary "*Polly*" (married (1) Thomas McReynolds about 1798 and (2) to William Henry about 1810); Abraham (married Elizabeth —); Ruth, born January 16, 1796 in Buncombe, (married 1810 to William McReynolds); Virginia "*Jenny*" (married about 1814 to John B. Gash, son of Joseph Dennis and Demy (Woodfin) Gash); and Leah (married John B. Gash after death of her sister Jenny about 1827). It is believed all marriages were in Buncombe County, except Leah who married John B. Gash in Missouri. Samuel Culbertson, brother of Joseph, married, it is thought, Nancy Young, a daughter of John Young, Sr. Although no proof of this marriage has been found, there is a clue: By deed dated March 3, 1832, Stacey (Young) Webb, daughter of John Young Sr., made a bill of sale in Buncombe, to "Samuel and Nancy Culbertson, et al." Recall that John Young Sr. had daughters *Nancy* and *Anne* "*Nancy*", the latter of whom married Captain Edmund Sams.

Stacey Young, daughter of John Young Sr., was born June 10, 1748, in Maryland. She married John Webb, probably in Virginia. After living a few years in Washington County, Tennessee, John Webb moved his family to Buncombe County, settling in Hominy Valley after the Revolution.

A few of our ancestors and their neighbors who ultimately settled in Buncombe County have been located in Virginia several years earlier. The following record is from *Annals of Southwest Virginia*: "On June 2, 1773, at Brown's meeting-house in Augusta County, a call for a pastor was submitted from the Presbyterian congregations of Ebbing and Sinking Springs, on Holston's river, Fincastle County. The call was for the Reverend Charles Cummings. He accepted the call and built Sinking Spring Church about 1774. Names of the petitioners included John McNabb, William Young, James Young, William

Davidson, Hugh Johnson, and Samuel Bell.”¹⁴ Of these, only John McNabb did not move to Buncombe. McNabb married John Young Sr.’s daughter Sarah, lived in East Tennessee by 1776 and remained there. It was said they raised a large family. The petition’s names *James* and *William Young* are probably two of John Young Sr.’s sons. William Young married Rebecca Davidson, perhaps a daughter of petitioner William Davidson. Davidson became a large landowner in Buncombe and a leader in civic and religious affairs. He died there early in 1803.

THOSE WHOSE TRAIL ENDED IN NORTH CAROLINA. The lives of some of our ancestors ended in Buncombe County and elsewhere in the state. Regrettably, there are few details of their last years. Some of these venerable elders helped comprise the nucleus of the Gash galaxy, and deserve special mention:

Captain Edmund Sams, a man of high character and remarkable courage, became known as a superior Indian fighter and served as an officer in the Revolution. After the War, Captain Sams moved to Buncombe County. He superintended the erection of the North Hominy Baptist Church. He established the first ferry in North Carolina on French Broad. He was appointed the first coroner of Buncombe. He and his wife Anne “Nancy” (Young) had four sons: Greenlee “Lee”, (married Rachel Gash, daughter of Joseph Dennis Gash I); Edmund, Burdit, and Benoni. Their only daughter was Orra, who married Captain Thomas Foster. Greenlee and Burdit Sams moved to Missouri about 1819. Benoni Sams served as a representative of Buncombe County in the House of Commons in 1824. In his later years, Captain Sams and his wife moved to a house on Captain Thomas Foster’s farm. Edmund Sams died there on July 21, 1845, and his wife died the following November. They are both buried in the Newton Academy Graveyard in Buncombe County.

William Gudger, patriarch of the North Carolina Gudgers, born March 1, 1752, died in Buncombe County on July 12, 1833. He was buried the next day, according to court records. His wife, Martha “Patsy” (Young) died after 1836. Benjamin Gudger, a younger brother of William, followed William from southern Virginia, then to East Tennessee, and to Buncombe County after the Revolution. Benjamin Gudger is shown as head of family on the 1790 census of Burke County, with wife and male child in his household. Benjamin served on a jury in Buncombe in early day. In 1810, the census shows Benjamin with a son and daughter, but no wife, living close to William Gudger. James Gudger, the supposed younger third brother, was a witness to the sale of William Gudger’s Washington County land in 1797. It would seem James moved to another state or place, after following William and Benjamin Gudger to Buncombe County.

The signers of the *Petition For The Formation of Buncombe County* include the name *Zemeh Gudger*. This name has not been found on tax, land or census records. Was Zemeh Gudger the father of the three Gudger brothers? Of course, he might have been another brother; however, folklore says there were “three brothers.” The surname *Zemee* has been found in obscure marriage references of Virginia, (no county or date given): “Zemee, Mary, married William P. Thompson; and Zemee, Anthony and Sophia.”¹⁵ It is concluded only that Zemeh Gudger was more than likely the father of William Gudger, or possibly another brother. No female was allowed to sign a petition in those times. *Zemeh* may have been named after the surname of a Gudger relative.....

William Gudger’s religion was Presbyterian, and his occupation was farmer. He was also a carpenter of good ability. He attended the Piney Grove Presbyterian Church of

Swannanoa and took an active part in the affairs of the church. In 1797, he served on a Board of Directors at the Newton Academy. He served as a juror many times.¹⁶ He applied for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832 at age 81 and was awarded \$20.00 per annum. His record as a patriot, brave Indian fighter, volunteer soldier of the Revolution, and service to his community is worthy of pride by his many descendants.

Ann Gash, wife of Martin Alley Gash Sr., was the matriarch of the Gash family. She was born Ann Dennis on March 6, 1732. She was a daughter of John and Eleanor Dennis of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Around 1756, she married a Mr. Johnson and it was said, had a son Reuben. She married Martin Alley Gash December 27, 1766, in Burlington, New Jersey. Soon they moved to Virginia, where their three children were born. They were Joseph Dennis, John, and Martin Alley Gash Jr. During the Revolution, they were residents of Virginia. The family acquired an indentured servant or slave in Washington County, Virginia in 1782. After the War, they removed to Buncombe County where their sons married. They settled near Asheville, on the Swannanoa section near present Azalea, on Gashes Creek. Ann and Martin Gash lived very long lives, so they knew their many grandchildren. Their household included two slaves in 1800. Ann Gash died in Buncombe County in 1812 at the age of eighty years. Martin Alley Gash Sr., born about 1730, died in Buncombe sometime after 1800. He appears as head of family on the 1800 census for the last time. There was a Gash family cemetery located near their homesite, where they are probably buried, but no existing tombstones mark their burial place.

Joseph Dennis Gash I, son of the immigrant, was born August 19, 1767 in Virginia. He married Denna "Demy" Woodfin about 1793 in Buncombe County. Demy was a daughter of Samuel Woodfin, and sister to Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin of Buncombe. Joseph Dennis Gash I purchased several parcels of land in Buncombe from 1794 to 1802, and was deeded 200 acres from his father. Joseph Dennis Gash I died in Buncombe before April 1805. His widow, Demy Gash, received her dower portion of his estate (usually one-third of land holdings.) This was recorded in Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Minutes in an April 1805 court, reading as follows:

"The jury appointed to lay off Widow Demy Gash's right of dower report as follows, that the widow hold the place called the Davidson place including the dwelling house and also the place called the Carsi place containing 100 acres and the place called the Henderson place opposite to Sam's Ferry during her natural life. Signed: George Swain, Andrew Erwin, Robert Williamson, William Welsh, John Dillard, Samuel Wilson, Joseph Hughey, Thomas Jones, William Gudger, Daniel Smith, and John Turk."

In a January 1807 Court of Pleas appears a record of four of Joseph Dennis Gash's children. In those times, fatherless children were considered orphans. A male guardian would be appointed by the court to see to their finances and welfare, or, if the child had no assets he/she would be bound out (indentured) as a servant. The record reads: "The age of Joseph GASH dec'd.'s children:

John GASH will be 21 years old April 19, 1816... Rachel

GASHE will be 18

Rachel GASHE will be 21 years old February 19, 1815.

William GASH will be 21 years old March 11, 1820.

Joseph GASH will be 21 years old April 14, 1822."

Probably, the son Ebenezer was not included since he was considered too young to be bound out, being born February 28, 1805. It is not known whether or not the other children became indentured. The mother, Demy Gash, died about 1817. A curious note found in the Blake collection, possibly from the Buncombe County court, reads:

"This day rec'd of John Gash full satisfaction for boarding his mother, so that I have no demands against the said John Gash back of this date. Signed: Martin Gash, dated 5th of May, 1817, Teste: William Gudger Jr."

It is interpreted that Martin Alley Gash Jr., son of the immigrant, took Demy Gash into his home and cared for her when she became ill. John B. Gash, Demy's oldest son, gave consideration to Martin, such as money or perhaps labor, in repayment for his expense in caring for Demy.

A deed dated January 4, 1819 from the Buncombe County sheriff transferred land formerly owned by Joseph Dennis Gash, deceased, to "John Gash, William Gash, Joseph Gash and Greenlee Sams and his wife Rachel who was formerly Rachel Gash, all who are heirs at law of Joseph Dennis Gash." Each child received about 150 acres.¹⁷ No doubt the children soon sold their inherited land, since they all moved to Marion County, Missouri in the fall of 1819.

John Gash I, son of the immigrant, was born October 17, 1769, in Virginia. On January 1, 1795, he married Nancy Gudger in Buncombe County. Nancy was a daughter of William and Patsy (Young) Gudger. Nancy was born on April 3, 1777 in Watauga Settlement. John Gash and his wife had twelve children, all born in Buncombe, as mentioned earlier in this chapter. John Gash served on a jury at an October 1792 court of Buncombe. On January 6, 1794, he was granted 400 acres on Hominy Creek by the State. He acquired several other parcels of land over the years. He made his plantation on the Swannanoa River where he owned several hundred acres near the present day town of Azalea. In 1810 John Gash was the owner of two slaves. John Gash wrote his will on July 1, 1846. His death occurred October 21, 1857. The will was probated in January 1858 court. (See Document: *Will of John Gash*). Nancy (Gudger) Gash, his wife, died October 2, 1851. John Gash and his wife are the ancestors of the Gash families populating Buncombe County and the surrounding area.

William Longmire Jr., son of the immigrant William Longmire and brother to Charles Longmire and George Longmire, died in Granville County, North Carolina in 1816. William's son Elijah had moved to Washington County, Tennessee in 1807. William's son John lived in Wake County in 1800 and later moved to Tennessee near his brother Elijah. Following is the will abstract from *Abstracts of Granville County, NC* Since his wife Hannah (Britt) is not mentioned, it is assumed she was then deceased.

"640,641 - Feb. 21, 1816 - proved Aug. court 1816—WILLIAM LONGMIRE wills to son WILLIAM a Negro slave; to sons ELIJAH and ROBERT LONGMIRE, a Negro slave each; to

daughter POLLEY DUKE, 2 Negroes for her life then to her children surviving her; to POLLEY DUKE, a mare I bought of my son ELIJAH; to son JOHN, daughter BETSEY BELL, daughter SALLY HUNT, 5 shillings each; to granddaughter SALLY LONGMIRE, daughter of my son ROBERT, a Negro slave; as much of that which is left of my estate after bequests is to be sold and pay the money I owe to the Hillsborough Bank, with BENJAMIN BEARDEN and SAMUEL HARRIS as my securities; and any and all left to go to sons WILLIAM and ROBERT and daughter POLLEY DUKE. Exrs: NATHANIEL ROBARDS, sons WILLIAM and ROBERT LONGMIRE. Wts: RICHARD BULLOCK, JOHN WASHINGTON. Codicil added June 8, 1816 in which the Negroes given daughter POLLY DUKE are taken back and given directly to her children CHARLOTTE and ROBERT NELSON DUKE with all increase of Negroes."

John S. Young, the son of John Young, moved from Maryland to Augusta County, Virginia. He then moved to East Tennessee, then to Buncombe County and lived near his brother, William. John S. Young's children were Jane, William, Rozine, Joseph, and Rosannah. He is buried in Webb Cemetery, Buncombe County. John Webb and his wife Stacey (Young) are also buried there.

¹ PETITION FOR THE FORMATION OF BUNCOMBE COUNTY - Contributed by Grace Turner, published in OLD TYRON NC QUARTERLY, No. 18.

² BUNCOMBE CO. COURT RECORDS, on jury Sep 1792 were William Gudger and Nicholas Woodfin. Oct. 1792 jurors included Jos. Gash, Jno. Gash, Tho. Woodfin.

³ THE STORY OF HENDERSON CO, NC - Sadie S. Patton, pub 1976, pp. 71,72.

⁴ WILLIAM GUDGER, REV. WAR SOLDIER AND PIONEER - Maurice L. and Sue G. Cable, p. 19.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ A HISTORY OF BUNCOMBE CO, NC - Dr. F.A. Sondley, pub Asheville 1930 by Advocate Printing Co., pg. 426, 641,652. Note however, "Gashes Creek" appears on a present day map of Buncombe County, and is in fact a present-day stream that runs through Asheville. It would seem the name Cripple Creek fell out of favor and the creek was restored to its original name.

⁷ Ibid., p. 840.

⁸ Abram Irvine was the first sheriff of Buncombe County. He served in 1792 and 1793.

⁹ TILSON GRIST MILL., pub. Overmountain Press, Johnson City, TN, 1981, p. 21.

¹⁰ HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY (MO) -

¹¹ ANNALS OF SW VA. - Chalkey. Moses Ashbrooke on jury Montgomery Co. 1780, 1781. In Washington Co. court 3-20-1783.

¹² THE STORY OF HENDERSON CO, NC - Sadie S. Patton, pub 1976.

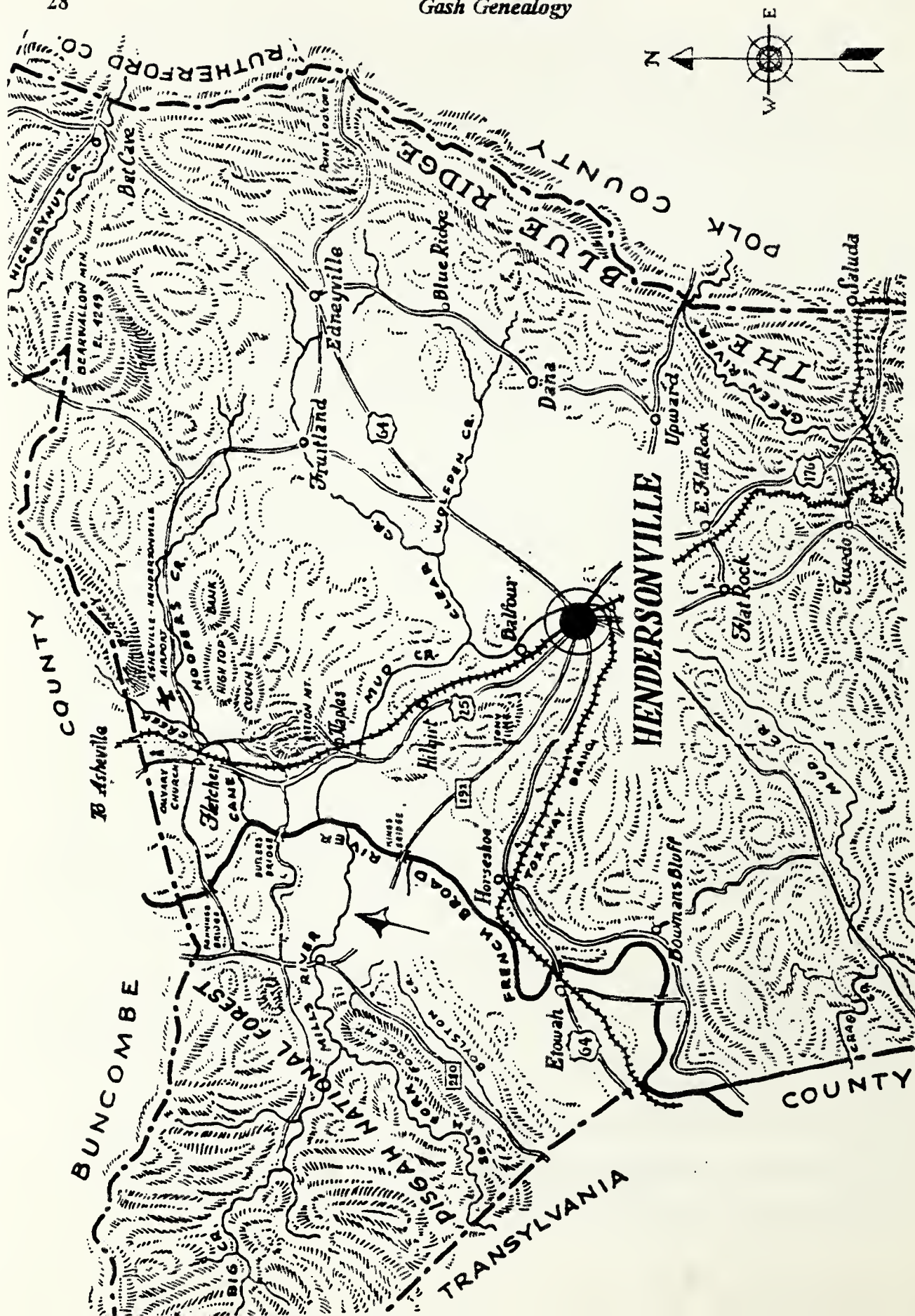
¹³ Ibid., p. 171.

¹⁴ ANNALS OF SW VA - pp 140, 141.

¹⁵ MARRIAGES OF SOME VIRGINIA RESIDENTS 1607-1800 VOL. 2, pp. 332 and 348 - Dorothy Ford Wulfeck.

¹⁶ WM. GUDGER, REV. WAR SOLDIER AND PIONEER - Maurice L. & Sue G. Cable, 12-1-1960, Asheville, NC.

¹⁷ BUNCOMBE COUNTY DEED BOOK 11, p. 521.



Home of the Woodfin families on Mills River in 1790, now in Henderson County, North Carolina.

LONGMIRE MIGRATION TO THE SOUTH. As mentioned in earlier chapters, Charles Longmire died in 1799 in Washington County, Tennessee. His brother William Longmire, Jr., died in Granville County, North Carolina in 1816. The third brother, George Longmire, will now be accounted for:

George Longmire and his wife, Frances (Garrett) were still living in Louisa County, Virginia in 1771. George moved to South Carolina by 1779, because the name *George Longmire* appears on "Jury Lists of South Carolina 1778-1779, between Turkey Creek and Savannah River." In 1783, Frances Longmire witnessed the will of Robert Garrett. This was Frances (Garrett) Longmire, wife of George, witnessing the will of her (probable) brother, Robert. Another witness was John Garrett, perhaps father or brother of Frances Longmire. The will of Robert Garrett, proved September 27, 1783, is documented in *Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville District Wills and Bonds* (South Carolina). George Longmire died by February 8, 1785, in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina. At that time, his children Garrett and Susan "*Suckey*" were minors. Richard Lowry was made their guardian. Lucy Lowry, a witness, probably Richard's wife, is presumed a Garrett, perhaps Frances' sister. George Longmire's son William, born 1764, served as a soldier in the Revolution. William married Emeline Ann Goode in 1787, in Edgefield District, South Carolina. She was the daughter of Thomas Goode and Ann Garrett.

WOODFINS ON THE MOVE. Joshua Woodfin, born 1794 or 1795 in Buncombe County, North Carolina, married Elizabeth ----. Elizabeth arrived in North Carolina from Germany at about age eleven in 1806. Joshua is believed to be a son of Thomas Woodfin of Buncombe County and his first wife. Joshua Woodfin appears on the 1820 census of Buncombe. He appears as head of household in Habersham County, Georgia in 1840. A son of Joshua Woodfin and Elizabeth his wife was John Calvin Woodfin, born December 15, 1833. John Calvin married Mary Elizabeth Payne about 1866. She was born October 15, 1841. Joshua Woodfin's family moved to Shelby County, Texas. Joshua Woodfin's wife Elizabeth died June 19, 1889 and is buried in Dreka, Duncan Cemetery.

Another child of Thomas Woodfin of Buncombe County was Denna Woodfin. Denna was born in 1791 in North Carolina. No doubt she was named for Thomas' sister, Denna "Demy" Woodfin who married Joseph D. Gash I. About 1822, Denna married Nick-eh, a Cherokee Indian. Nick-eh is Number 1673 on Cherokee Rolls. It was said he was called Yo-wah-no-kah. Possibly the marriage took place during the time Thomas Woodfin lived in Haywood County, North Carolina. Denna and Nick-eh moved to an Indian reservation called Ko-Lo-Mo-Ko, near Blakely, Georgia. The children of Denna Woodfin and Nick-eh, taken from an Indian Roll of 1851, were: 717 John Nick Woodfin born 1823; 708 Laura J. Sweeney (*Swinney*) born 1825; 712 Tabitha Nick born 1826; 704 Lorenzo Nick born 1829; 715 Amanda Nick born 1830; 705 Lousena Nick born 1832; 706 Thaddeus Nick born 1835; and 707 James Henry Nick born 1838. Tabitha Nick married John Kierce and had a son Noah Kierce, born 1844, died 1896. Noah Kierce married Martha Ann Woods. Their daughter Bertha Kierce was born about 1886-1888. John Kierce, born about 1817, husband of Tabitha Nick, is believed descended from John Cursey (*Kierce*) born about 1785, who lived in Buncombe County near the Woodfins in the early 1800's. John Kierce, of Irish descent, is thought to have migrated to Georgia about 1810-1817.

Dillen Woodfin was born in Buncombe County in 1801. He was a son of Thomas Woodfin and his first wife. Dillen married Mary "Polly" Lee who was born in Buncombe in 1805. Dillen and Polly Woodfin moved to Monroe County, Tennessee by 1830 and remained there. Their children were Elizabeth born May 1823 (married John Rogers on February 5, 1840); Sarah born October 15, 1827 (married James Rogers on January 5, 1844); Catherine born 1831 (married Samuel V. Rogers on November 9, 1848); Mary A. born July 28, 1844 (married Luis McConkey on July 12, 1860); and Nancy E. born 1848. All children were born in Tennessee.

Another son of Thomas Woodfin and his first wife was Nicholas Woodfin, born March 7, 1793. He married Margaret "Peggy" Battle on October 10, 1815, in Haywood County, North Carolina. She was the daughter of Littleberry Battle.¹ Nicholas moved to Madison County, Alabama and there married his second wife, Susan Bragg.

Samuel Woodfin, the father of Thomas and Nicholas Woodfin of Buncombe County, was living on his Lincoln County, Kentucky land in 1789. In the Lincoln County court of September 15, 1789, he is mentioned as a landowner.² An indenture dated November 29, 1791, regarding sale of Lincoln County land from George Smith, states: "on waters of Rolling Fork of Salt River, beginning on the northwest corner of Woodfin's survey, etc."³ Another indenture of September 21, 1811, on William Gorden's sale of land, states: "two tracts of land, one in Garrard County, Kentucky, on the Kentucky River at and below the mouth of Sugar Creek, beginning to corner of Samuel Woodfin and southeast corner of their military survey of 50 acres on the bank of Sugar Creek, thence with Woodfin's line crossing the south fork of said creek, etc."⁴ The location of Samuel Woodfin's land places him close to present day Mercer County. Perhaps it was part of Samuel's Virginia land warrant of 1782. Nothing further has been found of Samuel Woodfin in Kentucky land records.

Thomas Woodfin, born in 1761, brother of Nicholas, moved from Buncombe County to Haywood County, North Carolina, in 1810. John Woodfin, son of Thomas and his second wife, Sarah, was born there in 1810. About 1822, Thomas Woodfin moved to Henry County, Tennessee. In 1839, Thomas Woodfin and his son John, both with large families, moved from Tennessee to Johnson County, Missouri. A short time later they moved to Bates County, Missouri and remained there.

Nicholas Woodfin, born 1759, brother of Thomas, moved from Buncombe County sometime after 1810. By 1815, he was living in Bedford County, Tennessee. He died December 21, 1832, in Bedford County. He is buried in Rutherford County, Tennessee in the Woodfin Cemetery south of Fosterville. Nicholas Woodfin was a strong Whig and Old Side Baptist Church member. He was known in Tennessee as a soldier of the Revolution. The children of Nicholas Woodfin and his wife married as follows: Sarah married John Naylor; Mary married Andrew Strepland Edwards; Samuel married Mariah Barnhill; Elizabeth married James McMinn; and Hannah married a Mr. Haile. Their daughter Jane died unmarried at age 23. Hannah Woodfin, wife of Nicholas, died August 8, 1815, at the age of 50 years. She is buried in Woodfin Cemetery beside her husband. Also buried there are Samuel Woodfin, died April 29, 1863 (son of Nicholas); and Samuel's wife, Mariah (Barnhill) who died March 8, 1863. (See Documents: *Woodfin Obituaries in Tennessee* for other Woodfin death records.)

GASHES LEAVE BUNCOMBE. John Palmer, a neighbor of the Gash families in Buncombe County, moved to Barren County, Kentucky by 1815. In a Barren County court of April 1815, John Palmer was a defendant in a lawsuit regarding a judgment.⁵ Martin Alley Gash Jr., born 1773, youngest son of the immigrant, moved from Buncombe County in 1818. He arrived in Barren County and together with his friend John Palmer, both men with large families, moved to Marion County, Missouri in the spring of 1818.

John B. Gash, born 1795 in Buncombe County, was the oldest son of Joseph Dennis Gash I, son of the immigrant. (Joseph died in 1805 in Buncombe; Joseph's wife Demy (Woodfin) died there by 1817.) John B. Gash appears in Barren County court records of August and October of 1817, and February and May of 1818.⁶ John B. Gash was baptized in the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church of Barren County in August 1819.⁷ He moved to Marion County, Missouri, in the fall of 1819. With him came his wife Virginia "Jenny" (Culbertson) and their children Samuel and Eliza Evaline.

Joseph Dennis Gash, born 1797 in Buncombe County, a son of John Gash I, son of the immigrant, moved to Missouri about 1832, settling in Clay County. None of the other children of John Gash I moved from North Carolina.

A GUDGER MOVE? From the 1810 Buncombe census, it appears Benjamin Gudger had a daughter, born by 1800. A possible clue to her whereabouts is found in East Tennessee History: "Alexander and Mary (Gouger) Davis were married in 1814 in North Carolina. She (Mary) had 10 children, was born about 1800, died 1870 in Claiborne County" etc.⁸ Alexander Davis was the son of Joshua Davis, a veteran of the Revolution. The name of Joshua Davis has been located in Buncombe records. The names of both Alexander Davis and Joshua Davis appear on the Claiborne County, Tennessee census of 1830.

OTHER GASH. A few Gash families lived in Kentucky in the early 1800's. They came directly from Virginia to Kentucky, it is believed. It seems doubtful they were related to the Martin Alley Gash line. There are two Thomas Gashes on the 1800 Kentucky census; in Mason and Mercer counties. Frederick Gash then lived in Bullitt County. Michael Gash Jr. and Sr. were then in Mercer County, having come from Bedford County, Virginia. Later Kentucky censuses are absent of Gash. It is unknown where these people moved, however: In March 1857, Mitchell Gash was cited in St. Clair, Missouri county court for running horses on the highway. He is thought to be descended from the Michael Gashes of Mercer County, Kentucky. Court records of Mercer County show: "Michael Gash's second wife was Elizabeth. Elizabeth's daughter, Jane Elliot, married Arthur Hopkins March 31, 1807. Thomas Gash was a witness in 1817 court. Robert Jones married Patsy Gash, with Thomas Gash surety, June 7, 1819. Thomas Gash married Eliza Wilson, November 20, 1826, James Wilson surety."⁹

¹ EARLY MARRIAGES OF HAYWOOD CO, NC 1808-1870. Married by William Coleman (W). R. Love, Clk.

² LINCOLN COUNTY KY RECORDS, VOL. 2. Michael L. Cook, p 368.

³ KY COURT OF APPEALS, DB V-Z, VOL. 4, Michael L. Cook, p 481.

Addendum to endnotes 2 and 3: A traditional story is that Samuel Woodfin, the father of Nicholas, Thomas, and others was born in 1722 and lived to be 100 years old. Although likely he was born in 1722, the 100-year lifespan is thought to be an error. He has been confused with the Reverend Samuel Woodfin of Powhatan

County, Virginia, who was born in 1752 and died in 1832. (See Samuel Woodfin Family Group Sheets for comparison.)

⁴ KY COURT OF APPEALS, DB O-U, VOL 3. Michael L. Cook, p 171.

⁵ ORDER BOOK 4, BARREN CO, KY - Eva Coe Peden (1979). John Palmer, p 78.

⁶ Ibid., John B. Gash, pg. 154, 156, 170, 178.

⁷ PIONEER BAPTIST CHURCH RECORDS OF SOUTH-CENTRAL KY AND THE UPPER CUMBERLAND OF TN -1799-1899 - C.P. Cawthorn & N.L. Warnell, p 79. Baptized on the same day were James Bird, Susanna Bird, and William Byrd. William Byrd later married Eliza Evaline Gash in Missouri.

⁸ EAST TN HISTORY - Sam McDowell - Reprinted from Goodspeed's Hist. of TN., p C113, Biographical Appendix.

⁹ MERCER CO, KY RECORDS, VOL 2 - Michael L. Cook, C.G.

Few traces of our ancestors have been found from the time they left Buncombe County, North Carolina, until the first Gash arrival in Marion County, Missouri in 1818. No doubt these pioneers were searching for a better quality of life by moving west. In those times, Missouri was called the *Land of Promise*. A newly formed state, with clear and abundant rivers and springs, fertile prairies and rolling hills, with plenty of game and fish available, and excellent hardwood timber in the primeval forests: these were enticements many could not resist. It was not unusual for newly-married couples to move far away, expecting to build a new life together in a new and better location. Moving west to the Land of Promise was the choice of many brave families around 1821, when Missouri became a state. As we shall see, our Gash and other ancestors did not wait for statehood to move to the area. Some areas along the Mississippi River had been settled by white men several years before, but our ancestors chose the virgin land for their new homes.

Martin Alley Gash Jr., son of the immigrant, and John Palmer arrived with their families in Marion County, Missouri in the spring of 1818. They drove the first wagon into Marion County. Theirs was the first white settlement. A few French trappers and explorers passed through the area infrequently, but their only neighbors were the Indians at first. They pitched their tents near South River in a beautiful valley by a large spring. Later, log cabins were erected for each family. All persons living in this first settlement became known as South River Gash. The land settled was about two miles south of the future town of Palmyra. Soon after their arrival, they erected a log building in the woods, where the first religious service in the county was held. Mordicai Boulware and William Fuqua were early preachers there. In 1823, Martin Gash built the first brick home in the county.¹ It was located on a hill about one mile south of Palmyra. Martin's slaves hauled the bricks to the site and helped build the house to the old man's specifications. There were two large rooms in front, kitchen and dining room in back, with a hallway between the two front rooms, and a stairway leading to the bedrooms upstairs. There were large porches on two sides of the house. Martin Gash lived in this home the rest of his life. In those times, he was known as Martin Alley Gash Sr., because his grown son was Martin Alley Gash, Jr.

The area that later became Marion County was surveyed into ranges and townships in 1818, which facilitated settlement. The town of Palmyra was laid out in 1819, and settlements rapidly increased. Land patents were issued by the government starting in 1821 after Missouri became a state. On September 14, 1822, Martin Gash Sr. purchased land from the land office in St. Louis. It was on the northeast quarter of section 13, township 57, range west. Marion County was not incorporated until December 23, 1826. Before that time, the area was part of St. Charles, Pike, and Ralls counties. The boundaries of Marion County were specified to be formed from Ralls.

The first session of Marion County court was held at Palmyra on March 26, 1827. John Longmire (son of Charles, died 1799) served as one of the four justices. William M. Gash (son of Joseph Dennis Gash I, died 1805) was Justice of the Peace. On March 27, 1832, William M. Gash performed the marriage of John Longmire's son Joseph to Harriet Culbertson.

LIFE WAS HARD. In the earliest years of settlement, there was trouble with the Indians from time to time, but the hardships of daily living were almost beyond belief. This is a quote from *History of Marion County*: "Snakes were very plentiful in early days—great

big prairie rattlesnakes, poisonous as cobras or asps, and savage as a meat-ax. The first settlers, many of them, carried water out of South River, and if they went after dark, one went to carry water and another went to carry a pole to beat off the snakes. The latter went first, and would strike first on one side of the path, then on the other, to frighten the reptiles away. If they heard a snake sound its rattles, they circled around it. Flies were an intolerable pest for many years--up to 1838 or 1840. The prairies were full of them, and it was as much as a horse's life was worth to venture through a stretch of prairie in daylight in the summer. The great green-head flies would rise up from the grass and settle on the poor horse in such vast swarms and attack him so ravenously that the animal would be in real danger of being bitten to death, and was often driven quite frantic. For this reason, travel on horseback or with a team was performed at night frequently--to avoid the savage little pests. The great flies were not only at South River; they were all over Marion County." These are examples of the many hardships endured by our pioneer ancestors in the Land of Promise.

John Palmer had moved from Buncombe County before Martin Gash. Palmer was in Barren County, Kentucky by 1815. Martin Gash took this route as well, then traveled together with Palmer to Marion County in 1818. Both men arrived with large families. The first child born in the county, shortly after their arrival, was Adeline Palmer. Adeline Palmer married Hiram Gibbs on November 16, 1834, in Marion County. *History of Marion County* states John Palmer was thought by his neighbors to be a blood relative of the Gashes, but not by marriage. He first settled with South River Gash, but later purchased land and lived near North River. Two families listed as "Parmer" appear to be his family on the 1850 census of Marion County, Fabius Township: "Parmer, John 59 farmer 2000 NC, Rebecca 54 NC, Gibbs, John 14 MO., William 12." In a separate household are "Parmer, Theodore 24 MO., Mary J. 22 VA., Mary 4 MO., and John 3/12."

In the fall of 1819, the grown children of Joseph Dennis Gash I (died 1805) arrived in the county. They were John B., William M., Joseph Dennis, Rachel, and Ebenezer. The oldest brother, John B. Gash, came with his wife, Virginia "Jenny" (Culbertson) and their two children. William M. Gash, a single man of about 20 years, probably helped to drive a wagon containing his two younger brothers, his sister Rachel and her husband Greenlee "Lee" Sams, and his brother Burdit Sams. They settled a few miles north of South River Gash, on North River. They became known as North River Gash. John B. Gash and his brother William soon purchased land on North River. Ebenezer, the youngest brother, also purchased land on North River a few years later.

John B. Gash, the eldest son of Joseph Dennis Gash I and his wife, was born April 19, 1795 in Buncombe County. He married his first wife, Virginia "Jenny" Culbertson about 1814. John B. and Jenny Gash had two children: Eliza Evaline, born December 15, 1815, (married William H. Bird) and Samuel, born 1817 in North Carolina, (married Berilla Jane Baxter). Eliza Evaline Bird died about 1847. William H. and Eliza Evaline Bird's children were Sarah E., Samuel W., Georgiana M., and Martin L. Bird. Samuel Gash and his wife "Rilla" had at least three children: John William born 1849, Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie"; and Emily Gash.

John B. Gash's wife died and he married her sister, Leah Culbertson about 1827. Leah Culbertson was born in North Carolina in 1805. John B. and Leah Gash had children as follows: Anvira "Anna" born about 1828, Joseph born 1830, John B. Gash Jr. born 1832,

Mary born 1835. William born April 5, 1837, Benjamin born 1845, and Martin born 1847. John B. Gash was appointed school land commissioner in Fabius Township when the townships were formed on March 27, 1827. He appears on the Marion County Tax List of 1827. His daughter Anna married Benjamin Quinn January 5, 1844, in Palmyra, Missouri.

The father of Jenny and Leah was Joseph Culbertson, who died on July 10, 1821. A Pike County, Missouri court record of October 1821 states he is deceased, and John Gash is one of the administrators of his estate. On January 14, 1822, John Gash was cited for failure to settle the estate, and the court instructed John Gash "to offer and explain." An abstract of the John B. Gash will dated March 23, 1847, names Benjamin Quinn and Leah Gash as executors. He mentions his wife Leah and children Samuel, Anna Quinn, Benjamin, Martin, and Eliza Bird. He died March 27, 1847, in Marion County. (See Document: *Will of John B. Gash.*)

THE CULBERTSONS. The names *Joseph Culbertson* and *Samuel Culbertson* appear on the 1778 tax list of Washington County, Tennessee. Later, both received land grants in the area known then as Greasy Cove, in Washington County, and appear on the 1792 tax list of that county. Joseph and Samuel Culbertson who settled in Missouri were brothers, being sons of the elder Samuel and his wife, Jane.² Joseph Culbertson appears on the 1800 and 1810 census of Buncombe County. His brother Samuel also moved to Buncombe. The brothers Joseph and Samuel, being overmountain men, may have traveled with their families through the mountain passes of East Tennessee directly to Missouri, rather than taking the longer route through the Cumberland Gap, as the Gash families did. In Marion County, they settled close to the Gashes. James Culbertson, a brother of Joseph and Samuel, also made the trip to Missouri. In 1830, James Culbertson was living in Pike County. Samuel Culbertson died intestate in Marion County. On August 3, 1833, Joseph D. Gash and Greenlee Sams were appointed administrators of Samuel Culbertson's estate. Abraham Culbertson was an older son of Joseph Culbertson. Abraham Culbertson later settled in Ralls County. He is shown on the 1810 census of Buncombe, a young man with a wife and two daughters, living next door to his father, Joseph Culbertson. Abraham's daughter Eula married Joseph D. Gash, a brother of William M. Gash. They were married on October 28, 1824, in Ralls County. It is believed most or all the Culbertsons who arrived in the area of Marion County around 1820 are descended from Samuel Culbertson who left a will in 1798 in Washington County, Tennessee, and his wife Jane. These families had many daughters, some of whom intermarried with the Gash, Longmire and other related lines in early Missouri.

In *History of Marion County*, William Gash and Boone Gash are mentioned as early settlers who arrived in the county after Martin Gash and John Palmer. No further record of Boone Gash has been found. It is suspected "Boone" was actually John B. Gash, the older brother of William M. Gash. Martin Gash (son of the immigrant, in Missouri known as Sr.) also named a son John B. Gash. He died when a child in Marion County in 1821. We may only speculate whether John Gash I, born 1769, brother of Martin Gash, also carried the initial 'B', and whether he was the original John Boone Gash. An old story says Martin Alley Gash I traveled from New England to Virginia in the company of Benjamin Gooch, John Young Jr., Captain Robert Love, and others. It is a fact Martin Gash's land in southern Virginia (on South fork of Holston River) was in the general area of Clinch River

Valley, the Virginia home of Daniel Boone. Certainly the exploits of Boone must have been known to Martin Gash in 1769 when his son John was born.

William M. Gash married Stacey Elizabeth Longmire on December 28, 1820, in Palmyra. Stacey Elizabeth was the daughter of John Longmire and his wife Stacey (Gudger), who was a daughter of William Gudger Sr. and his wife Martha "Patsy" (Young), residents of Buncombe County. William M. Gash and his wife, called *Elizabeth*, had eight children: Selina born in 1821 in Palmyra (married Washington Whitlow); Alfred Longmire born September 28, 1823 (married Lucinda Phillips); Martha Leah born September 12, 1825 (married King Coleman Allen); John born 1826 (married Mary Ellen Preston); Mary E. born November 4, 1828 (married Charles M. Allen); William T. born July 13, 1831 (married Margaret A. Preston); James born June 23, 1833; and Stacey Elizabeth born November 28, 1836 (married Moses L. Preston). All children were born in Marion County, except Stacey Elizabeth who was born in Rives.

On October 10, 1825, William M. Gash patented land on North River (Patent Book 237-148.) His name appears on the Marion County Tax List of 1827. In 1831, he sold his land to his brother Ebenezer. Perhaps he was planning, even then, to move from Marion County. In 1833, William M. Gash moved his family from Marion County to Rives County. William may have seen a vision of life in the developing new country to the west, near the future county seat of Osceola in St. Clair County, in which he expected to find greater opportunity than in Palmyra.

Joseph Dennis Gash, a brother of John B., William M. and Ebenezer, was born April 14, 1801, in Buncombe County. He came with his family to Marion County in 1819. After his marriage to Eula Culbertson in Ralls County, they lived near the town of Philadelphia. Eula was a daughter of Abraham Culbertson and his wife Elizabeth, residents of Ralls County. Abraham Culbertson died in 1827. In Abraham's will dated 1 May 1826, he stated his daughter Eula, married to Joseph D. Gash, had "already received."³ The will of Joseph D. Gash was probated on December 9, 1837, in Henry County. The executors of his estate were William and Ebenezer Gash, his brothers.

Ebenezer "Eb" Gash, the youngest brother, was born in Buncombe County on February 28, 1805. He moved to Marion County with his brothers. Ebenezer first bought land in Marion County in 1826. He married Maria McReynolds on October 26, 1833, in Lewis County. She was the daughter of William McReynolds and his wife Ruth (Culbertson) who was a sister of Jenny and Leah Gash, the wives of John B. Gash. Ebenezer Gash moved to Rives County with his brother William in 1833. He patented land on section 22 some time later. Ebenezer was head of household on the 1840 Rives census, with a wife, two sons and a daughter. In 1843, Ebenezer was living in St. Clair County with his wife Elmyra who then joined him in signing a deed when he sold his Marion County land to his brother, John B. Gash. Eb Gash's wife Elmyra, born November 3, 1812 in North Carolina, died May 4, 1844, in St. Clair County. On the 1850 St. Clair census, his wife appears to be "Nancy Gash." Nancy died April 23, 1855. Ebenezer's last wife was Martha (Allen), a spinster whom he married on November 9, 1859. Ebenezer's children were Woodfin, (married Lucy Jane Baker); Milton, John, and Mollie Preston.

Rachel Gash, the daughter of Joseph D. Gash I, was born February 19, 1794, in Buncombe County, North Carolina. She married Greenlee "Lee" Sams in Buncombe about 1814. He was a son of Edmund Sams, Revolutionary War veteran of Buncombe County

and his wife, Anne "Nancy" who was a daughter of John Young Sr. Edmund Sams' brother-in-law was William Gudger Sr. whose wife was Nancy's sister, Patsy. Greenlee Sams died before 1850, it is supposed, because Rachel Sams appears on the 1850 census of Marion County as head of household. Their children shown on 1850 census were Joseph, Zepheniah, and William B. Sams.

Martin Alley Gash Sr., son of the immigrant, born June 16, 1773 in Virginia, died intestate in Marion County in 1836. His son Martin Alley Gash Jr. was named administrator of his estate on October 1, 1836.⁴ Martin Alley Gash Sr.'s wife, Mary (Gudger), died in Marion County September 12, 1828.⁵ She had given birth to twelve children. They were Joseph Dennis, born 1796, (married Sally Longmire); James, born 1798, died by drowning in 1800; Martin Alley Jr. born 1801 (never married); Sarah "Sally" born 1803 (married Daniel Brant); Martha "Patsy" born 1805, (married Moses D. Bates); Nancy born 1807 (married John N. Boulware); William Jefferson born 1809, (married Mary Eleanor McWilliams); Montraville born 1811, (died in 1835 unmarried); John B. born 1814, died 1821; Rebecca C. born February 22, 1817, died August 10, 1847 unmarried; Mary Elizabeth born 1820, (married Mordacai Quinn); and Moses Bates Gash born 1823 (married Catherine "Kitty" Nichols, daughter of John and Lucinda (Shropshire) Nichols, early settlers of Marion County). (See *Martin Alley Gash Jr. Family Group*).

In 1833, John Longmire and his wife Stacey were among the original members of the First Baptist Church of Palmyra. John Longmire died in Marion County in 1836, leaving a will. He did not mention his wife Stacey. An abstract of John Longmire's will dated November 30, 1836, names his sons Joseph, William, James, and John; his daughters Lucy Thomas, Sarah Gash, deceased, former wife of Joseph Gash, Elizabeth Gash, wife of William Gash, Martha Rice, wife of William Rice of Buncombe County, and Narcissa Brant, deceased, formerly wife of Daniel Brant. There were many slaves to be divided among his children. His son James was mentioned as being under 21. John Longmire's wife Stacey Elizabeth (Gudger) Longmire died on April 6, 1839.

John Longmire's son William Longmire was born in 1803 in East Tennessee. William married Christine —. Their children were Elizabeth, William, Lucinda, Erasmus, Mary D., and Virginia.

In 1835, Washington Whitlow and his brother Henry patented land in Hickory County, not far from the Rives county line. They were living on this land in 1836. In 1839, Henry Whitlow was married in Palmyra to Rebecca Elvira Culbertson, a girl of about fourteen years. They proceeded to raise a large family in Hickory County. In those days, Washington Whitlow owned a wagon repair shop and was a blacksmith. Henry Whitlow was a farmer. Washington Whitlow married Selina Gash on July 25, 1839, in Henry County. Their marriage was performed by Rev. William F. Carter. Selina Gash was the oldest child of William M. Gash and his wife.

Henry and Washington Whitlow were the two oldest sons of Granville H. Whitlow and his wife, Nancy (Byram). Granville Whitlow moved from Barren County, Kentucky, to Marion County in 1829 or 1830. His land fell into Shelby County when it was cut from Marion in 1835. Granville was a school land commissioner in Shelby in 1836. He lived in Monroe County, Washington township, in 1840 and 1850. There is a town called *Granville* in present day Monroe County. In 1856, Granville's son, Andrew Jackson Whitlow, was chosen commissioner of common schools in Shelby County, with Granville H. Whitlow and

Morris Byram as sureties. Morris Byram was Granville's brother-in-law. Granville's wife, Nancy (Byram) Whitlow, died in Monroe County about 1844. She was the daughter of John Byram and his wife Millie (Morris) of Barren County, Kentucky.

THE BYRAM CONNECTION. John Byram served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Granville County, North Carolina. His wife Millie (Morris) was the daughter of John Morris and his wife Phoebe (Tudor). Phoebe was a daughter of John Tudor Jr. and his wife Elizabeth (White?), all of Granville County. Around 1800, John Byram moved from Granville with his father and brothers (William Byram, Sr., father; brothers William Jr., Henry, and James), to Madison County, Kentucky. John Byram moved to Barren County in 1808, together with Pleasant Whitlow Sr. and Granville H. Whitlow. Granville H. Whitlow married Nancy Byram on June 18, 1809 in Barren County. Granville H. lived in Cumberland and Barren counties of Kentucky before moving to Marion County, Missouri. The parents of Granville H. Whitlow have not been definitely determined. It is noted, however, that Granville H. appears, from Kentucky tax lists and other records, to be closely related to Pleasant Whitlow Sr., who married Tabitha (Tudor) in 1786 in Granville County. Tabitha was another daughter of John Tudor Jr. and his wife. Pleasant Whitlow Sr. moved to Madison County, Kentucky about 1788. The first record found of Granville H. Whitlow is the 1804 tax list of Madison, about the time he became twenty-one. (See Whitlow Excursus, Chapter 7.)

Morris Byram, probably the eldest son of John Byram, married Martha Whitlow in Kentucky. They moved to Shelby County, Missouri. Based on the 1850 census, Martha was born in 1808 or 1809. Her parentage is unknown. The children of Morris and Martha (Whitlow) Byram were Elizabeth Emdire, Martha J., Hulda, Amanda, John, William, James J., and Henry. From the census it appears Morris Byram died before 1850, as Martha Byram, head of household, and her children were living in Shelby County then.

¹ HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY, p 662

² Refer to Samuel Culbertson Family, Chapter 3, Page 17.

³ MARION CO ABSTRACTS OF WILLS & ADMRS., BOOK A, 1827-1837, p 3.

⁴ MISSOURI PIONEERS (Quarterly).

⁵ Martin and Mary (Gudger) Gash were buried in Old Gash Cemetery. See Historical Incidents: *Historic Cemetery Preserved*.

In the fall of 1833, William M. Gash moved his family to Rives County, Missouri. This move occurred after the birth of their seventh child, James, who was born June 23, 1833 in Marion County. William's brother Ebenezer Gash and his wife came with the William Gash family. They built their cabins on Coon Creek. The area of settlement became St. Clair County, Doyal Township, upon the creation of St. Clair in 1841. All William Gash's children were born in Marion County except Stacey Elizabeth, who was born November 28, 1836 in Rives County.

GASH NEIGHBORS. In 1835, Isaac and Joseph Culbertson moved to Coon Creek, Rives County. Joseph Culbertson was born in 1800 in East Tennessee. He married Myra Gash on January 7, 1827 in Marion County. Burdit Sams and his wife, Sarah (Lockett) who he married on May 8, 1831 in Marion County, also settled on Coon Creek. Burdit Sams was a brother of Greenlee Sams whose wife was Rachel (Gash), the sister of William M. Gash. Burdit Sams, born on November 11, 1771, died on June 14, 1846. He is buried in Marshall Cemetery, Collins, Missouri. Joseph Dennis Gash, brother of William M. and Ebenezer Gash, also settled on Coon Creek in 1835. Joseph Gash's wife was Eula (Culbertson), a daughter of Abraham Culbertson and his wife Elizabeth of Ralls County. Other early settlers on Coon Creek were Thomas Piper (in 1834), Daniel Brant¹ (about 1837), and Nicholas McMinn. Daniel Brant's first wife had died by 1836. She was Narcissa (Longmire), a daughter of John and Stacey Longmire of Marion County. Daniel Brant then married Sarah "Sally" Gash on August 17, 1837, in Marion County. Sally was a daughter of Martin Alley Gash Sr. of Marion County. A court record of Henry County reads "Daniel Brant, guardian of Sarah J. and Stacey Elizabeth Brant, guardianship moved to St. Clair County on November 1, 1841." These were probably the children of Daniel and Narcissa Brant, but this is not known for certain. The guardianship move was no doubt due to Daniel and Sally Brant's residence in the newly-formed county of St. Clair.

THE McMINNS. Nicholas McMinn was a son of Robert McMinn and his wife Elizabeth Pernetta (Chaffin). The wife of Nicholas McMinn was Camelia S. (Clark) who he married on January 10, 1839, in Polk County. They all settled on Coon Creek. Later, Nicholas McMinn moved to Cedar County. Robert McMinn died while in service of Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers during the Mexican War on August 15, 1847. Nicholas McMinn joined the Union Army during the Civil War. His brothers Nathan, John, and William also fought in the Civil War. Nicholas McMinn was a grandson of James McMinn and his wife Elizabeth (Woodfin) of Bedford County, Tennessee. Elizabeth (Woodfin) McMinn was a daughter of Nicholas Woodfin, (patriot in Revolutionary War from Virginia) and his wife Hannah Mary (Ashbrooke) Woodfin. Nicholas Woodfin moved from Buncombe County, North Carolina, to Bedford County, Tennessee by 1815. The sons of James McMinn were Samuel, Nicholas, John, and Robert McMinn.

JUDGE GASH. In a Henry County court of November 5, 1838, William M. Gash appointed himself guardian of his own children. All eight of his children called "William Gash's infant heirs" were named in the guardianship papers. Securities were given by Daniel Brant and Ebenezer Gash. It is assumed William Gash was a Justice of the Peace at that time. He had served as Justice of the Peace in Marion County. On November 4, 1839, William M. Gash was elected Justice of the Peace for Waublaup Township in Rives County.² In 1840, William M. Gash was elected Justice of the Peace for the Rives County court. Gash furnished the rent of the court house free; the court being held in his cabin. His pay

as a justice was \$2.00 a day. The 1840 census record of the Rives household of William Gash includes a female aged 60-70. This may have been William's mother-in-law Stacey Longmire, even though she died on April 6, 1839. In those times, the census-takers included members of the household who had died within the preceding one-year period. Perhaps Stacey Longmire moved in with her daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law, after the death of her husband John Longmire in 1836. In 1841, William Gash was appointed county judge for newly-created St. Clair County. In that year, court records read as follows: "The circuit and county courts for said county shall be holden at the dwelling house of William Gash until the permanent seat of justice for said county is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct." This was approved on February 15, 1841. Judge Gash was again appointed county judge in 1844. In 1846, the career of William M. Gash was over. He died in 1847 in St. Clair County. The 1850 census reflects the widow Elizabeth Gash as head of household and several of her children. Stacey Elizabeth (Longmire) Gash died in 1858.

DEATH OF EBENEZER GASH. William Gash's brother Ebenezer died intestate in Osceola, St. Clair County, on February 11, 1872. On February 20, 1872, Martha J. Gash, his widow, was named as an heir, as were his children: Woodfin, Milton, John, and Molly Preston. (See St. Clair County Probate Record Book 45, page 87.) Martha J. (Allen) Gash was a daughter of William Allen and his wife Martha Charlotte (Jones). Martha died on January 30, 1908, and is buried in Union Cemetery, Collins, Missouri. There were no children of her marriage to Ebenezer Gash. Woodfin Gash married Lucy Jane Baker on January 8, 1857 in St. Clair County. He died in 1908 at age 79 and was buried in Windsor, Missouri.

DEATH OF GRANVILLE H. WHITLOW. After his wife died and his children were grown, Granville Whitlow was alone on his land in Monroe County. About 1857, Granville moved to Hickory County to live with his son, Henry. Granville H. Whitlow, an early Missouri pioneer, died in Hickory County. The cause of his death was listed in the 1860 Mortality Schedule, October court, as *gravel*. This meant *gallstones*. His administration papers show Henry Whitlow as administrator of his estate, which may have included land in Monroe County.³ Although the ancestry of Granville H. Whitlow remains unproven due to lack of wills or other primary evidence, the following documentation of author's research is submitted for the benefit of Whitlow descendants.

WHITLOW EXCURSUS:

GRANVILLE H. WHITLOW

Granville H. Whitlow was born in 1781 or 1782 in North Carolina. It is likely he was born in Granville County. The only Whitlows known to be in North Carolina during those years were John Whitlow and his wife Catherine (Barnett); John's brother, Nathaniel "Nathan" and his wife Diana (Hicks); and their nephew Nicholas Whitlow and his wife Elizabeth (—), all residents of Granville County. No record of Granville Whitlow in North Carolina has been found. The first record of Granville Whitlow is the tax list of 1804 in Madison County, Kentucky. This was probably the year he became twenty-one. Another early Whitlow in Madison County was Pleasant Whitlow, Sr. and his wife, Tabitha (Tudor). They came from Granville County, North Carolina, in 1787 or 1788. It is likely Pleasant was closely related to Granville Whitlow. They both paid their taxes on the same

day in Madison County and in Barren County where they moved in 1808. John Byram, formerly of Granville County, also made the trek from Madison to Barren in the same year. John Byram and his wife, Millie (Morris) were the parents of Nancy Byram, who married Granville Whitlow on June 18, 1809 in Barren County. The 1810 census of Barren shows Granville and Nancy had a daughter born within the year. Granville and Nancy proceeded to raise a large family. Their children were Lucy, Levina, Henry, Washington, Dabney A., Andrew Jackson, Rhoda, Mary, and John J. In 1816, Granville Whitlow received a land grant for fifty acres in Barren County. Also in 1816, Thomas Whitlow and Henry Whitlow received land grants in adjoining Cumberland County. These two were not sons of Pleasant Whitlow, Sr., who left a will in Barren County in 1856, naming his children.⁴ Pleasant Sr. did have a son, Granville, as named in his will; however, Pleasant's son was born about 1803 in Kentucky. Pleasant, born in 1765, married Tabitha (Tudor) in Granville County in 1786, based on their Granville marriage bond. Pleasant's son Granville has been confused with the above Granville H. Whitlow, born 1781/2. The fact Pleasant named his son Granville does imply a close connection to Granville H. Whitlow, however. The obvious question then arises, "Were Pleasant Sr. and Granville H. brothers?" Pleasant was about 17 years older than Granville H. In those days of marathon childbearing over a period of 25-30 years, it seems possible. As to the probability, the facts are not so clear. Nathaniel Whitlow's wife, Diana (Hicks) is thought to have been born about 1735, but no proof of her birth year has been found. Her first child was born in 1759 in Goochland County, Virginia. If her child-bearing years ended 23 years later with the birth of Granville H. in 1781, she would have then been age 46. Diana was still alive and married to Nathan in 1802, when they sold their Granville land, so there was no second wife for Nathan. Diana may have been born a few years later than 1735; if so, a son born in 1781-2 would make better sense. The 1800 Granville County federal census shows Nathan Whitlow over 45, and the oldest female shown is "of 26 and under 45". This seems to be an error as Diana must have been over 45. The conclusion is only that *probably* Granville H. was a son of Nathan and Diana Whitlow.

Pleasant Whitlow Sr. is considered to be a son of Nathan and Diana Whitlow. This statement is based in part on the Barren County, Kentucky 1850 census that shows Pleasant was born in North Carolina in 1765. Nathan Whitlow stopped appearing in Goochland, Virginia court records in 1764 or 1765; however, Nathan's brother John was still in Goochland in 1766; indicating Pleasant was not a son of John Whitlow. The first record of Whitlows found in North Carolina is the 1769 tax list of Granville County that includes "John Whitlow." The wife of John Whitlow, Catherine (Barnett) is shown on one record to be born in 1735; however, this may have been only an estimate as there is no source shown. John Whitlow bought land in Granville in 1774. At least some of John's children moved to Caswell County. His son Jordan moved there in 1790. It is not known when or where John Whitlow died. One source says he died in Caswell County in 1791. Pleasant Whitlow is shown only once on the Granville tax list, in the year 1786, owning no land, living close to Elizabeth Tudor, the widow of John Tudor Jr., (parents of Tabitha Tudor, Pleasant's wife.) No other reference to Pleasant Whitlow has been found in North Carolina, except his Granville County marriage bond of 1786. Many early Whitlow settlers in Missouri are descendants of Pleasant Whitlow Sr. and his wife.

NATHANIEL WHITLOW

Nathaniel "Nathan" Whitlow was born about 1732 in Henrico County, Virginia. He was a son of William Whitlow, Jr. of Henrico and his wife Martha (Farrar). Other children of William Whitlow Jr. and Martha were Richard, William, Henry, Martha, John, Mary, and Jane.⁵ Nathan moved with his parents to Goochland about 1746. In 1756, he married Diana (Hicks) in Goochland. Their children who were born in Goochland were Aggie, Goulder, and Solomon. Their other children were Nanny Hicks (called "Ann" or "Nancy") and probably Pleasant, Brittain and Granville. Diana was the daughter of Samuel Hicks and his wife Diana (—), formerly of Goochland. Samuel Hicks died in 1774 in Granville County, North Carolina. In 1802, Nathan and Diana deeded their land in Granville County to their son Solomon. No further reference to Nathan or Diana has been found. Britton Whitlow, (son of Nathan), formerly of Granville, moved to Madison County, Kentucky, married Rachel Long, a widow, and purchased land there. It seems likely Nathan and Diana Whitlow also moved to Madison County, Kentucky. Nathan left no will as far as known. Nathan's father and grandfather left wills naming their children, so Nathan's ancestry is known for two generations back, as stated below.

WILLIAM WHITLOW JR.

William Whitlow Jr. was a son of William Whitlow Sr. and his wife Ann (—). He was born about 1694 in Henrico County, Virginia. He was a planter, like his father, and owned several slaves throughout his life. In 1715 he received a Henrico land grant on a branch of the Tuckahoe River and moved on this land. About 1718, he married Martha Farrar, a daughter of Thomas Farrar and his wife Katherine (Perrin) of Henrico. Thomas Farrar also owned land on a branch of the Tuckahoe around that time, as did William Barnett. William Barnett's son, John Barnett, married Katherine Farrar (sister of Martha). Their daughter Katherine Barnett married John Whitlow, a son of William Whitlow Jr. (John Whitlow married his first cousin). In 1725, William Whitlow Jr.'s father died leaving him 400 acres at the old home place in Henrico. This land lay on Four-Mile Creek and Miry Run, on the north side of the James River. William Jr. lived here until about 1746, when he moved to Goochland County. William Whitlow Jr. and his wife Martha had eight children: Richard born 1718-20; William born 1718-20; Henry Othello born about 1725; Martha born about 1727; John born about 1730; Nathaniel born about 1732; Mary born about 1735; and Jane born about 1737. All children were born in Henrico. William Whitlow Jr. died in 1768 in Goochland, naming all his children in his will. His wife, not mentioned in the will, is presumed to have died before him.⁶ The William Whitlow Jr. family was known as the *Goochland Whitlows*.

WILLIAM WHITLOW SR.

William Whitlow Sr., born about 1658, was living in Henrico County, Virginia, as early as 1692. On May 16, 1692, he received a "presentment" for cursing in the courtroom, as did many others.⁷ He soon purchased land there and married his wife, Ann (—). The father of William Sr. was possibly another William. There were three brothers, Thomas, William, and Henry *Wheatley*, of Prince George County, Virginia. William and Henry were named in the 1717 will of their brother Thomas Wheatley of the Island of Barbados, formerly of Prince George County, Virginia.⁸ The father of William's wife, Ann, is

thought to be John Hearne. John Hearne was transported to Henrico in 1636.⁹ John Hearne's brother, Nathaniel, left a will in England naming Ann, daughter of his brother John, deceased, and Ann's husband ".....Whitlock." The name of John Hearne's wife was possibly Ann Hayes; her father Richard Hayes of Henrico. William Whitlow Sr. was a large planter, owning slaves, trading and selling tobacco and other crops for life's necessities. Both William Whitlow Sr. and his wife Ann left wills in Henrico County in 1725/1726. The children of William Whitlow Sr. and his wife were Hayes, William Jr., John, James, Ann, Martha, and Jane.¹⁰ The origin of the Henrico Whitlows is England. An old spelling of their name is Whitloe. There are other variations such as Whitler, Wheatly, Whitley, Whitby, Whittle, Whittel, and Whitelow. Whitlows who lived in Henrico or Goochland counties in early day are likely descendants of William Whitlow Sr. and his wife Ann of Henrico County.

End of Whitlow Excursus

THE CHILDREN OF GRANVILLE WHITLOW. Henry Whitlow, the son of Granville H. Whitlow and his wife Nancy (Byram), was born about 1814 in Barren County, Kentucky. He married Rebecca Elvira Culbertson on June 23, 1839, in Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri. She was born about 1825 in Marion County. Their children were Nancy Elizabeth, born in 1840; Mary Jane, born in 1842; Samuel M., born in 1844; George W., born in 1846; William Henry, born in 1848; Columbus; Harriet "Hattie"; Frances Olive; Susan; Lutichia; Martha L.; Selina "Sallie"; and Narcissus "Nannie". Henry Whitlow made his living as a farmer. He lived in Hickory County for many years near the town of Quincy. His father Granville lived with him about 1857-1860, when Granville died at the age of 78. Henry was named administrator of his father's estate. (See Document: *Letter of Administration - Granville H. Whitlow*). Henry Whitlow moved to Cooper County by 1870 where he remained.

Washington Whitlow, brother of Henry, was born December 25, 1815, in Barren County, Kentucky. Washington married Selina Gash, daughter of Judge William M. Gash and his wife. The children of Washington Whitlow and Selina were Nancy Elizabeth, William Granville, Alfred Marion, and Mary Catherine; also, Henry M. and Martha, who both died young. Washington was a blacksmith and owned a wagon repair shop as a young man in Hickory County. Later he owned a general store in St. Clair County, where he also served as postmaster.

Dabney A. Whitlow, another son of Granville, was born about 1819 in Barren or Cumberland County, Kentucky. He was a wagonwright and lived in Hickory County, Missouri in 1860. He married Olive ——(Marlow?). Their children were William F., Charley, Minnie, and Alexis; possibly others. After the Civil War, Dabney lived Macon County, Missouri, then moved to Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Texas by 1880, where he remained. His younger brother William M., born about 1826, lived with him before the Civil War. William M. Whitlow lived in Macon County in 1870. It is likely he moved to Texas with Dabney.

Granville H. Whitlow's daughter Lucy (born about 1810) married William Turner. Their children were Andrew, Jefferson, Angeretia, Elizabeth, and Meacy.

Granville's daughter Rhoda, born about 1827 in Kentucky, did not marry as far as known. Her occupation was "seamstress" when she lived with the Joel R. Maupin family in 1860, in Marion County.

Andrew Jackson Whitlow married Sally Piercy on March 12, 1844. They lived in Shelby County. Andrew died in the Civil War in Illinois, leaving his widow and two children, John J. and Alice.

Another daughter of Granville Whitlow, Lavina, married George Piercy, a brother of Sally (Piercy) Whitlow. By 1870, Lavina was deceased. The only child of Lavina and George Piercy was Mary (Piercy) Lewis. In 1870, Andrew's children were living in Monroe County. Their guardian was George Piercy.

Granville's son John J. Whitlow never married. He moved to Douglas County, Oregon Territory, where he died intestate by 1870. His estate was probated naming his siblings or their children as heirs: Lavina's child; Andrew's children; Lucy Turner; Mary Miller, Henry Whitlow, Dabney A. Whitlow, William M. Whitlow, and the children of Washington Whitlow, deceased, namely: William G. Whitlow, Nancy Elizabeth Miller, (wife of John Jamison Miller); Alfred Marion Whitlow, and Mary Catherine Whitlow (who later married Bayard Anderson in Texas).

WASHINGTON WHITLOW. About 1840, Washington and Selina Whitlow settled in the town of Osceola, in a beautiful valley near the Osage river. Washington erected a large log home. The front part of the house, facing the road, served as a general store. He stocked a variety of items of food, clothing, farm equipment, and other necessities of man, horse, and wagon. The town's mail was delivered to his store for pick up by the settlers. Selina spent much of her time working in the store. She often prepared garden produce, milk, eggs, and butter for sale. Large barrels were kept filled with dried corn and beans. Selina was a small, quiet, and thoughtful person. Her bright blue eyes demanded the attention of all onlookers. She often wore her long red hair in the style of an Indian maiden: two long, fat braids down her back. In the evenings she rested, playing her accordion and singing songs of the time and ancient English ballads. Selina owned a slave girl, a gift from her father, Judge Gash, upon her marriage. Washington Whitlow was an industrious man, toiling most days from dawn to dusk. He had blue eyes and light brown hair, and an unusually alert expression. He was tall for a Whitlow, with a muscular body due to continuous hard labor in the fields. A large barn near their store held quantities of hay, feed, and farm implements. Also in the barn were blacksmith's tools and materials for use in the fashioning and repairing of such items as harness, wagon, plow, and saddle. Quantities of leather and leather tools for making shoes lay on a long workbench in the barn. The art of the shoemaker had been handed down for generations in the Whitlow family. During the Civil War, the life of Washington Whitlow was cut short. He was shot and killed by bushwhackers on his doorstep. His widow Selina moved the family to Texas in a covered wagon hitched to their two oxen. (See Historical Incident: *Reliving Pioneer Days With Grandmother*).

WILLIAM GRANVILLE WHITLOW. The eldest son of Washington and Selina Whitlow, William Granville Whitlow, born in 1840, grew up in St. Clair County. He joined the Confederate army early in 1861. After the War, he married Catherine Lancaster Dozier. Her parents were Dr. Bradford Lancaster Dozier and his wife Mary Eleanor (Hancock) of Hickory County. They were children of early Missouri pioneers Thomas

Dozier and Thomas Guinn Hancock, respectively. Some of William G. Whitlow's early life in the 1860's is related in "Historical Incident: *William G. Whitlow's Trip To Pike's Peak*." William G. Whitlow moved his family to Grayson County, Texas by 1880, near his mother, Selina (Gash) Whitlow. In 1901 he moved his family to Oklahoma Territory, settling in Caddo County. They lived on a farm near Minco. William died August 19, 1925 in Drumright, Oklahoma. (See Document: *William G. Whitlow Obituary*). William's wife Catherine "Kitty" (Dozier) died March 21, 1949 in El Reno, Oklahoma, at the home of her son, Kenton Vance "K.V." Whitlow and his wife, Altie Edith (Smith). Catherine Whitlow was 102 years old. (See Document: *Mrs. Whitlow Celebrates 100th Anniversary*).

The Gash migration trail followed within these pages ends with the move of the widow Selina (Gash) Whitlow and her family from Missouri to Texas during the Civil War. Upon her arrival, she lived in Grayson County near the town of Sherman. This was near her daughter, Nancy Elizabeth who married John Jamison Miller in Missouri. John J. Miller moved from St. Clair County to Grayson County, Texas by 1860. A record of Selina Whitlow's residence in Hunt County, Texas appears on the 1900 census, then at age 78. She was then living with her daughter Mary Catherine "Kate" and her husband, Bayard Anderson. It was said Selina died while on a trip; the date is unknown. She spent many happy years at her home in Texas, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

¹ *Brandt* (probably the original spelling) appears in a few records. It is a German surname.

² MISSOURI PIONEERS (Quarterly), Vol. 8.

³ See Document: Letter of Administration - Granville H. Whitlow

⁴ See Document: Will of Pleasant Whitlow Sr.

⁵ See Family Group Chart: William Whitlow Jr.

⁶ See Ibid., and Document: William Whitlow Jr. Will of 1768.

⁷ THE VA GENEALOGIST, "Grand Jury Presentments, 1690, 1692, Henrico County, VA", p 78.

⁸ See Document: Will of Thomas Wheatley - 1717. The name of *William Wheatley* appearing on 1679 List of Tythables for Henrico County is probably the first record of William Whitlow Sr.

⁹ EARLY VA FAMILIES ALONG THE JAMES RIVER, Vol. I, p 5 - Louise P. H. Foley, 1983.

¹⁰ See Family Group Chart: William Whitlow Sr.

HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 2: LONGMIRE TO AMERICA

The immigrant William Longmire was born in the city of London, England. He was baptised in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn on February 4, 1704/5. His parents were George and Ann Longmire. In 1725, an event occurred that resulted in the transportation of William Longmire to the Colony of Virginia. From letters of the Records Office of Guildhall Library in London, comes this description:

William Longmire was accused of assaulting Thomas Warren on September 1, 1725, on the King's highway in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn in the ward of Farringdon Without, city of London; putting Warren in fear of his life and stealing his hat (value 5 shillings) from him. William Longmire was apprehended and taken to the gaol (jail) of Newgate. He was tried at the Gaol Delivery sessions for the City beginning on October 13, 1725. Longmire was found guilty and sentenced to death, but he was subsequently reprieved on condition of transportation to one of H.M. Colonies and Plantations in America for 14 years. Thomas Warren is described as of Half Moon Alley, Bishopsgate Street, London; William Longmire is described in the indictment as "late of London, labourer." The depositions follow:

"Thomas Warren thus deposed: 'Crossing Lincoln's-Inn Fields, between Nine and Ten at Night, the Prisoner came by me, turn'd about, and look'd me full in the Face. I pass'd him, and he follow'd me. I went into the White Dragon Alehouse in Holborn, and he soon came in after me. I did not tarry long before I came out again. I saw no more of the Prisoner till I came to the Corner of Leather-Lane, and there he suddenly stept to me, knock'd me down, snatch'd off my Hat, and ran down the Lane. He endeavour'd to take my Wig too, but I made shift to hold it fast; and crying out, Stop Thief, he was quickly taken and brought to me again.'

"Benjamin Mills thus deposed: 'I heard somebody cry, Stop Thief, whereupon I and another pursued the Prisoner, who fell down; and so we took him and brought him back to Mr. Warren, who was coming to meet us as well as he could, for he was a little disguis'd in Drink; and by the way we found Mr. Warren's Hat.' James Noblet swore to the same Effect, and the Jury found the Prisoner Guilty. Death."

William Longmire sailed on the ship Rappahanock Merchant with other convicts. He arrived at Port Rappahanock in Virginia on April 19, 1726.



HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 3: THE MACGREGOR CLAN

According to tradition, William Gudger's ancestors were members of the MacGregor Clan of Scotland. The following story tells of the Clan's history, and explains why some members of the MacGregor Clan changed their name.

The original homeland of the Clan Gregor was the *three glens* of the rivers Orchy, Strae and Lochy on the opposite watershed to Strathfillan and Glendochart. From Glenstrae they afterwards branched out to Glengyle and Roro. They were probably connected with their neighbors the MacNabs, descended from the Celtic hereditary Abbots of Glendochart, of royal race—the MacGregor motto *S'rioghal mo dhream* means “royal is my blood.”

The line of Iain of Glenorchy, captured by the English in 1296, ended in a childless heiress who carried the superiority of the glens to her husband's clan, the Campbells. But the male line of the old family, apparently descended from Iain of Glenorchy's nephew Gregor, would not submit to another clan and continued to hold their ancestral territory as long as they could by the sword.

This Gregor “of golden bridles” was the name-father of the clan, and his son Iain “the One-eyed” MacGregor of Glenorchy, who died in 1390, was thus the second Chief of Clan Gregor. In 1519 the Campbells managed to establish as Chief of the whole Clan Gregor their own nominee, the MacGregor chieftain of the junior Clan Dughaill Ciar branch (who had ravished but then married Campbell of Glenorchy's daughter), although the Campbells' own *Black Book of Taymouth* tells us that he “was not righteous heir to The MacGregor.” The disinherited line, known in Gaelic as the chieftains of the Children of the Mist (which could equally be translated heads of the Fog Folk: though some say the real name was “Sons of the Wolf”), carried on the resistance with such success, involving the usurping chiefs in their brigandage, that in 1603 the whole Clan Gregor were outlawed and the name of MacGregor proscribed on pain of death. The MacGregors had won a great battle at Glen Fruin. They were well known for their wild temperament and their fighting prowess. In the year 1661, the proscription was rescinded.

Eventually, in the year 1693, the MacGregors were again proscribed. They had earned the reputation of being a fighting clan because they maintained possession of their lands by the sword, although they did so by many misdeeds and underhanded fighting ways.

For many years, the McGregors were prosecuted and persecuted. To avoid prosecution, many of the scattered clansmen took other surnames, and never resumed the name of MacGregor. Some of the names that the MacGregors took were such as Douglas, Greorson, Gregory, White, MacAra, MacNee and King. The proscription was very hard on them, and those who helped them by furnishing shelter or other aid were penalized with severe fines. The Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* entry for the chiefs' immediate family alone shows twenty-two MacGregors as hanged, four as beheaded, three as murdered (two by arrows in the back), and five as killed in battle. In the mid-seventeenth century, a brother of the chieftain of the Children of the Mist emigrated to America, where he was scalped by redskins.

Robert MacGregor, better known as Rob Roy, was a younger son of Donald MacGregor of Glengyle, a Lt. Col. in the Scottish army of King James VII. Rob Roy's mother was a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch, so he was well born. Rob Roy had a dispute of land and finances with the Duke of Montrose, and for thirty years carried on this fight. Rob Roy was a brilliant swordsman, and a very intrepid, adventuresome outlaw. On the slopes of Men More is a good sized cottage known as Roy Roy's castle. He married the black-haired, black-eyed Helen, the daughter of MacGregor of Croman. They had four sons: Coll, Ronald, Hamish (Scottish for James), and Robert. Rob Roy lived a stormy and impetuous life as the Robin Hood of Scotland. He was the dread of the rich and friend to the poor. He lived from about 1671 to December 28, 1734, and died at his home at Balquhiddy, where he was buried in the church yard. He was never captured for his misdeeds. His and his wife's graves are at the east end of the old Kirk ruins at Balquhiddy.

In 1774, the penal laws against the Clan Gregor were finally repealed by Act of Parliament. A few years later, the head of the rightful but long-disinherited branch—the Children of the Mist—was officially recognized as chief of the whole clan. The present chief of the Children of the Mist is Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, 6th Baronet and 23rd Chief of Clan Gregor, who commands the 1st Battalion Scots Guards. The present Chief of Clan Gregor's silver kilt pin, in the form of the MacGregor Arms: an uprooted oak tree surmounted by a sword bearing an antique crown on its point. The badge of the MacGregor Clan is a lion's head crowned with an antique crown.



HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 3: THE LITTLE SPINNING WHEEL

From Gudger-Young-Love Families: The Little Spinning Wheel, submitted by Eleanor N. Rice and published in Buncombe County Heritage, p. 217.

In 1730, a ship loaded with settlers from England sailed up the Potomac River to within or near the present site of Washington, DC, where broad fertile valleys and wooded slopes gave promise of plenty, where the people could build their homes and rear their children in peace and plenty. Among the passengers of this ship was John Young(e), his employees, friends and followers. They first built a fort of logs with a large enclosure surrounded by a strong log wall of stockade, and within this stockade a temporary shelter where they lived until they could clear ground and build their homes.

They were attacked at times when the Indians went on the war-path, but as time passed the Indians gave them less trouble and the settlers, feeling more secure, began to clear the land and build substantial homes. After several years when the Indians were apparently subdued the settlers became less guarded and went about their work of building and improving the settlement. In one of their homes was an Indian maiden, captured when a child, and brought up with other children of the family by a kind and considerate mother to whom the Indian maiden was devoted.

One day the woman found the Indian maiden sobbing bitterly and refusing to eat or tell the cause of her grief. After much questioning she broke down and told her adopted mother that the Indians were planning to attack the settlement, kill all whites, loot and completely destroy the entire settlement. Messengers were immediately dispatched to warn the settlers who were to come with their families to the fort. The men set about planning its defense.

In planning, William Gudger suggested to deceive the Indians by making it appear that the meeting was purely a social one; the young people to dance, loud music, etc. The men were to stand by port holes with loaded guns which the older women were to reload as needed. To further deceive the Indians, Martha Young, who had married William Gudger a short time before, took her little spinning wheel and sat in the open doorway of the fort in plain sight of the Indians, spinning by the light of a torch, while her husband William sat nearby mending a pair of shoes to decoy the unsuspecting Indians.

The attack began and the Indians were allowed to climb the stockade walls and enter the enclosure. When the attack began and an arrow whizzed by William Gudger's head, he swept the lighted torch to the ground with one hand and picked up his musket with the other and fired it as a signal for a volley of musketry by the men at the port holes, whereon Martha (Young) Gudger fainted. The Indians were taken by surprise and in panic tried to rescale the walls, and many were killed or wounded before they could escape. The slaughter was great, the Indians subdued and the settlement saved, never to be bothered by Indians again.

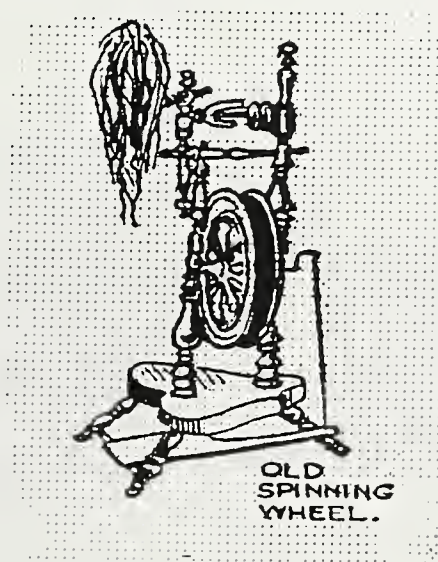
For the part played in this drama, William Gudger was given a citation signed by prominent men in the colony. The writer (probably Judge James Cassius Love Gudger of Waynesville) when a small lad saw this citation and asked his grandmother many times to tell him the story and read him the citation. He cannot remember it or its signers, except it

began, "Ye William Gudger did plan the defense, lead the assault, and did fight valiantly." No citation nor mention was made of Martha Gudger for her heroic part in this act, to sit calmly in plain view and within arrow range and spin. The little spinning wheel used by Martha Gudger in this story was preserved by her descendants for many years and no later than 1954 was in the old home of her grandson Samuel Bell Gudger near Candler Heights, North Carolina.

Several members of the colony left Maryland before or during the American Revolution. They came through the valley of Virginia, into Tennessee, then to Western North Carolina. Among them were William Gudger and his wife; John Young, Jr. and his family; John Webb and his wife Stacey; and others, all with slaves. They settled for a time on Nolychucky River in Tennessee, and came up the Tennessee and French Broad Rivers into North Carolina.

William Gudger, born in Virginia March 1, 1752, died in Buncombe County, North Carolina July 12, 1833, was a soldier in North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War. William and Martha (Young) Gudger had ten children, five sons and five daughters, among whom were: Joseph Gudger, William Gudger, and James Gudger. James Gudger was born January 23, 1782, at Old Fort, North Carolina, during an Indian uprising. He died September 25, 1861. He married Annie Dillard Love, born 1786, died March 1, 1867. Both are buried in the Turkey Creek Cemetery, Buncombe County. James Gudger served as State Senator in 1830 and again in 1836.

James and Anne Dillard Love Gudger had eight sons and one daughter, Lucinda (married William Johnson), Jackson, Samuel Bell of Candler, Franklin, Galatin, Robert, Lorenzi, Dr. Monteville, and Adolphus.



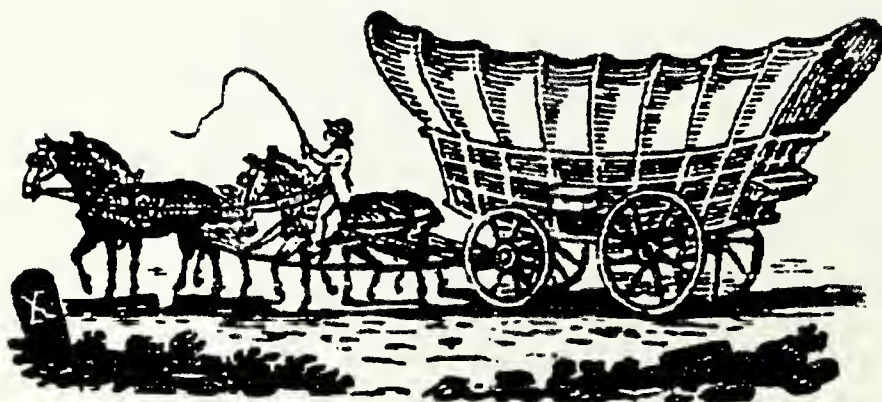
HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 2: ESCAPE OF JOHN YOUNG

From *Judgment Records of Frederick County, Maryland, 1748-1765*, by M.M. Rice.

p. 267: November Court of 1764: Richard Waller states to the Court that he was appointed by one of the Justices to serve a warrant on JOHN YOUNG for a debt due to Thomas Waller, Sr., and another due William Manford, both of which he served and YOUNG "willingly coming along with me was interrupted by two certain persons, namely George Becraft and Jacob Nickolls." He asks that the Court take appropriate action. Warrants were issued against Becraft and Nickolls returnable at the August Court.

p. 268: August Court of 1765: In the suit of the Lord Proprietary versus George Becraft "for rescuing JOHN YOUNG from the Constable" Becraft was fined L 2/10/-.

John Young of Prince George County, Maryland bought land in Frederick County, Maryland in 1744, part of a tract called "Arnold's Delight." It is assumed he moved to this land. It would seem he might have been jailed for being in debt, if his friends had not come to his rescue. After this narrow escape from justice, John Young may have moved to another location, probably Virginia, where some of his grown children lived before they moved to North Carolina.



HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 6: HISTORIC CEMETERY PRESERVED¹

A monumental task is complete and a remarkable historic site has been preserved. The Bates, Gash, Hawkins, and other graves located south of Palmyra in a private cemetery stand restored and resplendent.

Buried there are Moses D. Bates, founder of Hannibal, Mo., and his father, James Bates, a Revolutionary War soldier, and Dr. Shadrach Davis, the family physician.

Also laid to rest there are Martin and Mary Gudger Gash, and several of their children. They came from Buncombe County, North Carolina, bringing the first wagon train into Marion County. With them were their ten children and their nephew, John Gash, plus others. Their daughter Martha married Moses D. Bates, and their son, Moses Bates Gash, born after their arrival, married Catherine Nichols.

Others buried west of the Bates-Gash plot are members of the Hawkins and Vanlandingham families, also prominent early pioneers, whose grave sites have been restored by their descendants.

The restoration project has been the hope of Bates' descendants and with help from many interested sources, the difficult job was done. Head and foot stones, field stones, (believed to mark the graves of small children or slaves), blanket stones, the wrought iron fence, brush and unwanted trees have all been attended to, to give this area interest to history buffs. The expenditure was approximately \$2,500. Descendants as well as historic societies can surely appreciate this effort and share in the pride of the results.

¹ Source: Palmyra Spectator newspaper published July 10, 1985. Others buried in the Old Gash Cemetery were: Rebecca C. Gash born 2-22-1817, died 8-10-1847; William Jefferson Gash born 12-25-1809, died 8-18-1875; Montraville Gash, Martha Thompson, Johnny Bates, Joseph T. Bates, Reubin and Minerva Bates, Mark Hawkins 1796-1828, and his wife Mary S. Hawkins.

HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 7: RELIVING PIONEER DAYS WITH GRANDMOTHER

My earliest recollection of people recalls my grandmother Selina Whitlow's stories of Civil War days. She would begin, "Back in 'Zurie, before the Civil War, Pa had a store. Over the door was this sign: "Washington Whitlow, Postmaster, Grocer, Hardware."

"The stagecoach brought the mail, people paid in coin on letters and parcels, stamps were not yet authorized. A man called Cap'n drove the stagecoach. Sitting beside him on the high seat was the guard called Sharpshooter. Cap'n drove a four-horse matched team. Many tales Sharpshooter could tell of 'Indian ambush raids'. Once, he said, between the Grand and Osage rivers, the Indians ambushed them from both sides and tried to shoot Rock and Ranger, the two lead horses. He shot the bows from their hands. The four speedy, white horses outdistanced the Indians and saved their lives."

Grandmother would continue, "We had a farm in St. Clair County, Missouri, in the Osage valley, a wonderful blue grass pasture and productive farm land. Then the big plantation owners began trafficking in human lives, selling slaves into Nebraska, even as far as Canada. Young, strong Negro women and men brought a thousand dollars. The big planters were crowding out the small farmers. Corn, feed and chickens disappeared from buildings overnight. In the fall of 1860, there was a 'Gold Strike' in Colorado, west of Pike's Peak. People were going there to stake claims. Willie went all the way from 'Zurie to Pike to make a stake. He was one of six guards for a covered wagon train. He was a real colorful character: tall boots, buckskin shirt and pants, a broad-brimmed low-crowned black hat, a wide cartridge belt, and on his left hip a long barreled pistol. On the tall black horse 'King', he carried a loaded carbine." I knew she meant William Whitlow, my father. One of our dearest possessions was a daguerreotype picture of him made while on this trip, on glass, in a leather case. My youngest brother, Willie, always remarked when he looked at it, "Pa was loaded for bear!"

She continued, "Pa and I decided to take the two children, Bud and Kate, and move to Texas where our married daughter, Elizabeth, lived. We had two strong, short-horn oxen for plowing. We called them 'Blue' and 'Gray'. Pa and Seth, a neighbor who lived near and often helped us, began to get things ready. He and Seth shelled and packed corn, millet and barley into sacks to feed the oxen. They strengthened the oxen harness for traveling, and brought the wagon close to the storage room off the kitchen, where we stored things to be loaded. They made storage boxes on each side of the wagon, also a partitioned box for feeding the oxen. Below the wagon endgate, which had a lever-type fastening so it could be opened from the inside, we could step on the feed box and descend to the ground."

"Kate and Bud roasted peanuts and corn. We feared Indians might ambush us at night if we made campfires. I wrapped butter rolls in cloth and packed it in salt in a stone jar. We baked sugar cookies and molasses ginger snaps and packed eggs in the tall cedar churn in salt, baked beaten biscuits and corn dodgers. We would have more than enough groceries for our journey. We thanked God for our many blessings. We sold the cow, the men butchered the calf. We killed the chickens that were left. I roasted the beef, chicken and yams and packed them in stone jars. In a trunk we packed clothing and bolts of goods left in the store: calico, cotton, check, domestic, homespun, a clock, the whale oil lamp, and my accordion."

"It was 1861: Abraham Lincoln was president. War was declared. We heard the bugles and saw the marching troops, the supply wagons, and United States Army telegraph wagons, equipped with reels of wire and batteries for telegraphing. One evening we heard galloping horses, and men in Union Blue stopped at the steps and shouted, 'Hallo inside!' Pa stepped outside, saying, 'Good evening, sirs.' They made no answer. The one who seemed to be in command pulled a pistol from his belt and fired. I couldn't believe it, but there lay Pa below the steps with half of his head shot away. The children and I stood on the steps. We were frightened. I knew he was dead. The men had dismounted. I said, 'Ungodly man, why did you kill a harmless man?' He said, 'He was receiving contraband goods.' I said, 'You are mistaken and misinformed. Nothing comes here but the stagecoach and local people. You murdered in cold blood.' He sheathed the smoking gun, and they brushed by me into the store. They looked behind the counters and under the beds. They tramped out to the barn. They looked under the buildings and poked around inside. They tramped back into the store. Seth was still there. He said, 'Don't argue with them. I must get the coroner and help.'"

Grandmother continued, "It seemed impossible that 'Men in Blue' would murder and rob. I watched them roll out a barrel of flour, a keg of corn meal, tea, coffee and sugar. Were they 'big planters', or raiders? They loaded up their supply wagon and galloped away. We thought of our stored supplies, our clean clothing and cotton blankets hung on a line before the storage room door, damp from rain. The blankets hid the door. Bud looked in. Everything was still there, the feed, our jars of food, our extra supply of flour and groceries. The undertaker came and took Pa away. Neighbors came. Seth and my nephew and wife spent the night. They packed the plow, tools and beds into the wagon storage boxes. Rilla, my nephew's wife, packed the remaining necessities for our journey in the clothes'basket."

"Pa's funeral was next morning. They had fitted a cropped wig over his head. No one would have known he was so badly mutilated. I thought as I looked at him, 'That is what war does. It's man's inhumanity to man.' "We went sadly home. Friends bid us good-bye so we could rest. We intended leaving before daylight next morning. Seth would be back to help load. We sat before the fire. The children dozed. Before midnight, Willie came home. He was heartbroken about his father. He had filed on a claim in Colorado and sold it for eighteen hundred dollars, ninety twenty-dollar gold pieces made by Clark and Gruber. These men were striking their own coins. They purchased gold dust from the miners with new gold coins."

"We talked. Later Willie said he would feed the oxen and his horse. He said, pointing to the two buckskin bags on his arm, 'Mother, I will bury the gold halfway between the walnut and pecan trees in the cow pasture. All young men who are able will have to enlist in the Army. If I do not come home, the gold is yours.' I said, 'Yes, I will remember.' Seth came. We drank tea and ate some of the cooked food by the fireside. Then, by the light of a whale-oil lamp, we began to load. We carried out the cook stove and the trunk. There was room between them for the folded mattresses and bedding. There was a low-backed rocker for each side of the wagon, so Kate and I could rest and look out. The jars were fitted in along the sides. On the stove top was a dishpan with tin pans, tin cups, tin plates, tea, coffee, cutlery, and a tea and coffee pot. On a bread jar near my chair was a flat pan containing candles in holders all ready to light, with a flat, wire-bottomed

sifter turned over them. We could reach a candle to use if needed, or I could heat water for tea in a pan on top of the sifter. The men stacked the feed on one side at the wagon end, and set the water barrel on the other side. Sometimes, we would have to camp where there was no water for the oxen. We filled the water barrel, fit in its heavy lid over a cloth, and fitted the bows securely into the brackets, and tied down the cover over all."

"It was four o'clock in the morning. We bid Willie and Seth good-bye. Bud would drive. Just before sundown, on a ridge above us, we had seen Indians flit by on ponies in feathered headdresses with bows in their hands. Bud slept on the mattresses. Kate and I spread comforters over our chairs and folded them over us. At five o'clock I called Bud to feed the oxen. We ate and traveled on. Before we left home, we had insisted Bud wear a full-skirted cotton check dress and split bonnet. Soon he would be old enough for the army. We feared for his life. He was disgusted with 'wimmen's riggins', but to anyone not knowing the impatient impediment they caused him, he seemed a striking feminine figure, lifting his full skirt daintily over the weeds and rocks."

"Near sundown, we came to a rocky stream. The road had been washed away. It was getting dark. We drove off to one side, and camped against a rocky ridge. Next morning it was pleasant. We took our meal outside, a hot pot of tea in a pan, with roasted beef, chicken, bread, yams, a jar of honey to sweeten the tea, a sack of roasted peanuts and corn with raisins. I poured the tea into the tin cups on the pans. We sat on rocks. As I poured myself a cup of tea, I saw Kate gazing in horror at an Indian standing near. "How", he said. I laid my hands together and prayed, "Heavenly Father, take care of us." I put meat, yams, corn dodgers and biscuits with a cup of tea on a pan and handed it to him. "Peace", I said. He accepted the food and sat on the ground. He did not carry bow or arrows, so I knew he was a 'scout runner'. They traveled by foot. He was thin and gaunt. Bud, who admired Indians because of their fine marksmanship and silent swiftness, jumped up and said, "You shoot 'em buffalo?" And, to show what he meant, jerked up his long skirt, exposing the heavy trousers beneath, and took aim, as if with bow and arrow. The stern, thin face of the Indian relaxed. He smiled and said, "Heap big buffalo." I asked about the crossing. He studied, then pointed around the end of the rocky ridge. He arose, handing me the pan. "Heap good", he said. Motioning Bud to follow with the wagon, he walked to where the banks gave way to a low, flat expanse of rock that spanned the river, not too steep at either side, upgrade on the farther side, but the oxen could make it. Bud called to the oxen, "Up Blue! Go Grey!" They bravely responded. The wagon rolled across the rocky expanse. Bud drove to the road. We stopped to bid the Indian good-bye. We filled his food pouch with roasted corn, peanuts, and raisins. I shook his hand and thanked him. The children thanked him. "Come see us in Texas", said Bud, and in very good English the Indian said to me, "The country is settled from here on." To Bud he said, as he walked away, "Good hunting".

"The roads improved, and on the twelfth day of our journey, we arrived. Texas, an Indian name meaning 'Friends' seemed appropriate. There were no marching troops or hostile Indians, and no hiding, hungry marauders. We were glad to be safe among friends. After we moved to where we would farm, we received a letter from Seth. He had stayed to sell the farm. He said no one would buy farm land because of bushwhackers hiding to keep out of the army, and hungry runaway Negro slaves. They all had to forage at night to live.

The soldiers had come to camp in the cow pasture. Seth hitched his horse to the buggy, loaded in necessary supplies, and moved out of the war zone."

"Soon the war was over. I received a letter from William, your father. He had come home to get his buried gold. The place was desolate. All buildings, trees, picket and rail fencing was burned. It was moonlight. Willie looked toward where the walnut and pecan trees had stood. There were only ashes, broken wagons, discarded harness and boots. First, he found the elm tree stump that stood in the fence row. Then, twenty feet north to find the walnut tree stump. That brought him to the ash pile. He dug among the ashes. There was a stump, now ten feet north to the pecan tree he found another stump, then five feet back, that would be halfway between the trees, and two feet deep. He dug a deep hole. He found nothing. He sighted between the stumps. He tried again more to the south. He dug and pulled out a blackened sack, then another. The eighteen hundred, in twenty-dollar gold pieces, had lain under the boot of the soldiers while they camped about the bonfires. Willie carried the bags to his horse, and traveled safely to where he rented a farm near your mother's people in Hickory county, Missouri."

"He and your mother, Catherine, were married and lived on a farm until they moved to Texas in 1889 with their seven children. You, the youngest, were two years old. My two youngest children married. I lived with Betty, my eldest daughter, a short way from your home."

From then on, brother Willie and I took an active part in play, reliving 'Pioneer Days' on my stick horse, 'Zurie, I as *Kit Carson, the Swift Scout and Tracker*, with a red calico sash to hold my hunting knife, and with long, red curls flying, I galloped about after my brother, who, as *Buffalo Bill* often 'quelled Indian raids' on Grandmother's homestead. It was a great pleasure when Grandmother played the accordion and sang ballads of Civil War days. Two great favorites of mine were "The Soldier's Dream" and "Barbara Allen"; for this song my beloved doll was named. No matter how tired I was from playing 'Pioneer Days', I listened to the long, descriptive ballad from the beginning to the exciting end: "*They grew till they reached the old church tower, where they twined and tied in a true lover's knot. The Red Rose and the Brier!*"

"Today, from the golden pages of memory, I honor Grandmother with these 'Historical Incidents' she often related to me in my childhood days, from her life when Lincoln was president. - Catherine (Whitlow) Jenson." *Catherine was the daughter of William Granville Whitlow.*



HISTORICAL INCIDENT - CHAPTER 7: WILLIAM G. WHITLOW'S TRIP TO PIKE'S PEAK

This story was written by Loyd Thomas Wardrup, grandson of Catherine (Dozier) Whitlow. It is based on stories his grandmother Catherine told him when he was a boy. His permission to publish this story is gratefully acknowledged. William G. Whitlow speaks:

"On the sixteenth of January, I reached Clinton, Missouri, where I had gone to school before I left on my trip to Denver. I went to my old boarding house, where I had lived when I went to school there. I met my girlfriend, who had been two grades behind me when I left for Denver. She was still one grade below me now, for I had finished in 1859 and she would finish in the spring of 1861. We went to church together, and there we learned of John Brown's Raiders taking active part in raids of the business shops who had ammunition and guns. They were making a rebellion against the slave holders in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. We talked about our families and what they would do if war broke out. I told Catherine I would go home to St. Clair County and see my folks and then come back in the spring to see her. So I stayed one more day, then went home. St. Clair County is the next county southeast of Clinton. My sweetheart lived in Henry County, the next county east of mine. I found my family in good spirits, even though war talk was going on everywhere.

"On the last of February, I went to Clinton again to buy store supplies for my father, and of course I went to see my girl. I drove two spans of mules to a freight wagon. The supplies were heavy and the wagon was crowded to the top with such items as seed for the farmers, small plow tools, groceries, yard goods, cap and ball, black powder, coal oil, horse collars, pots and pans, and dozens of other things that could not be viewed at the wholesale house, like laudanum and carbolic acid. A whole week was required to load the wagon, so I visited with my school mates every night while I was there. When I left for home I thought I would be back to see my girl soon, but it would be one year before I would see her again.

"When I reached home I had a letter from McDonalds, the freight man. The freight wagons were in St. Joseph, Missouri, and were waiting for an early wagon train from Ohio. This train was going to Pike's Peak and taking families and household goods. It was also engaging McDonalds' freight outfit to haul supplies and guide them. Mr. McDonalds offered me a scouting job with them if I would meet them in St. Joseph. I was to bring two horses, guns, saddlebags, my own bedding, etc., etc. I made haste to comply, and arrived in St. Joseph on the tenth of March, 1860. I found the same comrades that I had worked and fought Indians with on the trip to Texas. Mr. Tipps, the boss, had a broken arm and was very thin.

"McDonalds sent me and a young Whacker named Wooten to meet the train from Ohio. We each took two horses and left St. Joseph on the fifteenth of March. Snow was light, but it was extremely cold. We rode bareback for the first day in order to keep warm. The second day it thawed some, and we climbed back on leather. The trip to meet the Ohio people took us fifteen days. We found them ready to go with fifty-one wagons, several horses, some cows, ten goats, and some chickens in wooden coops. We moved right out, for we were told not to question the settlers about what they carried, only to see that the

wagons and livestock were good and that they had a good food supply. The rest of the preparations would be made in St. Joseph, where McDonalds would carry out the packing for whatever the people wanted to prepare for.

"St. Joseph was a rip-roaring city with all kinds of people, especially Indians. When we pulled into the campgrounds it was April the first. The train was making haste to buy the things they had forgotten when they left home. They found that they were short of a number of things, and they had McDonalds help them choose the things they were most likely to need to live in the open.

"We left St. Joseph the second of April. It was fine weather for travel and we made the most of it. Our first two days were perfect. We made thirty miles and camped the second night on Tuttle Creek. There was plenty of wood and water. We were strung out for about one mile; grass was peeking up out of the ground, and the stock were allowed to graze all night. At first light we found that we were in Indian country. Indians were everywhere. We made breakfast and tried to act normally, for to show fright was to be attacked. We hitched up while the cooks prepared the food. For some, coffee was all they had, holding a cup in one hand, a gun in the other. Our bluff worked and we pulled out without a fight.

"Most of the unattached men stayed in camp until the last wagon left. We were pretty sure the Indians would follow us and try to pick off the stragglers, so we kept a close watch, especially in the rear. Two days more brought us to the Solomon River. It was the same route we had traveled in 1859. The river was full and we camped on the west bank. The stock needed rest, and the scouts set out for some much needed meat. Buffalo were plentiful, and we made up two parties to hunt; six scouts and some of the train crew. We heard shots soon after we were out of sight of camp. Tipps stopped to listen for some time, then moved on. Tipps killed all the buffalo we wanted and we packed the six horses to capacity. The camp was soon cooking all kinds of cuts of meat. The scouts all cooked tongue and liver; some tongues were so large that they looked like small hams when they were roasted. We had enough for the whole train to eat for several days. A whole day was spent making jerky, for we would not stop in midday any more until we ran out of meat.

"First light found the train moving. Tipps took to the wagon to sleep for awhile, and I headed the wagons west. At nine o'clock we stopped for a breather and Wallie came in. He had trailed a large band of Indians for several miles, and they were now in a draw waiting for use to move into the trap. I led twenty-two men; Tipps had a like amount. We made a long ride around the road to come in on either side above the draw, my group on the right side and Tipps' on the left. Before we had reached the gully, we saw the Indians riding full gallop in the opposite direction. They wanted to attack the train, but when their scouts saw the two armed groups they lost their desire for fighting. We let them go without a fight and moved on toward our destination.

"We made good time now; we were about one week from Pike's Peak, our destination. The Solomon River is a raging river in the springtime and a dry bed in the fall. But we stayed on the west side for two days and made the best of it, for there was plenty of grass and water, also wood for our cooking. When we were in sight of the Peak, we camped on a live stream and polled the people to see what they wanted to do. Some were ready to move on to the West, but most wanted to try their fortune at seeking the yellow metal. We rested, ate buffalo and fished until everyone was ready to make the final two days to Pike's

Peak, which is what the teamsters were supposed to do. McDonalds made them a speech about the mountains, because most of them were prairie bred. We had been on the road a little over six weeks. As for me, I was ready to find a pan and try for gold. I received forty-three dollars for my pay, one dollar per day.

"I left Pike's Peak for the diggings. The road was only a trail with giant boulders on either side, with a stream of water running uphill. This water, I was told, began at the divide some fifty miles away. It was only at the source that you could tell that the water ran downhill. I ran into people at every turn in the trail; rockpiles and tin cans on sticks were prevalent at every open space. In his speech, Mr. McDonalds had warned us about being caught in the mountains in cold weather, especially by oneself. I heard later that the train had gone on to Denver after staying two weeks at Pike's Peak. I moved up the stream north to northwest, looking for a place to pan for gold. A Negro man who had been with our wagon train as a mule skinner went on foot just ahead of me. His name was Ford. He took the right fork of the stream and I went to the left. I never did see him again, but I heard he struck it rich, sold out for a lot of money, and moved to Denver. I moved on to Cripple Creek, where I filed on a claim and began to search for gold.

"It was now June, 1861, and was warm in the mountains. I worked myself silly for six months on my claim. I kept a sharp lookout for trouble, because claim jumpers were prevalent in the diggings; also the Cheyenne Indians were about. Gold dust was being panned all around me, but I struck a semi-rich bed of ore. I took about fifty pounds of the ore to the assay office at Cripple Creek, and they said it was semi-rich, or worth about \$100.00 to the ton. Before I left the office, a man came to see me. He was a representative of McGruder and Clark, the Mint people. Before I knew what had happened, I had sold my claim for ninety twenty-dollar gold pieces, for eighteen hundred dollars. This seemed like a fortune at the time, and I knew I could not have developed the claim without a lot of money and equipment. I headed for Denver to get some rest. I had fifty-eight dollars in silver to live on. I kept the gold pieces packed in wool in my saddlebags, and I slept in the brush with my horse when I found a good spot by the road. When I arrived in Denver, I looked up my old boss of the wagon freight company, who was setting up a freight office in that city. I slept in his office while I was in Denver.

"In January, 1862, I went back to the diggings. I hid my gold in the mountains and tried to find another rich claim, but on one in this place was finding anything of value. It was too cold and there was too much snow for digging. I moved down into the foothills. While I was feeding the horses, I looked out over the lake; it was about half frozen. The center was open and a large fish was swimming round and round. I could have shot it, but had no way to claim it from the water. While I was watching, a Grizzly broke cover on the opposite bank, and it also watched the fish. The lake was about a hundred yards across at this point. My saddle gun was not too good for a Grizzly bear, especially at a hundred yards. However, that is the preferred distance for shooting Grizzly with the proper gun. So we both watched the fish for awhile, and to my relief, the bear moved away. I saddled up, packed my goods, and left the place.

I headed down the foothills and toward home. I did not want to tangle with a He-bear that was hungry for horse meat. I made camp at dusk about ten miles from the lake where I had seen the bear. I found plenty of wood to make a campfire, and lots of pine boughs for a bed. Tying the horses where they could eat Spruce brush, I built a good fire.

A Spruce grouse flew up right in my face, and before it could fly away, I killed it with my handgun, which I always keep ready in its scabbard. Before you could say "Jack Sprat" I had it cooking over the coals. The bear came to the smell (the bird cooking was the only thing I can think of that he smelled). The first thing I knew, the horses were fighting the hemp to break free. My saddle gun was standing against a tree only one step away, but the horses were squealing so loudly that I forgot to get it, and ran toward the commotion without my rifle. The bear came lumbering toward me at a slow trot. I put the first bullet in his chest; it only made him mad. I stood still until he was right on me, then aimed for his eye. The second shot went into his ear. He staggered, but came on. I stepped aside and put the third shot in his right eye. He fell into my campfire, rolled over, tried to get to his feet, then stretched out dead. The two bullets had gone into his upper neck and into the vertebra. I had been hoping to kill a bear ever since I started down the mountains, but this Grizzly was an old male and not fit for food. Also, I knew I could not pack the skin down the mountains; the horses would not stand for the bear odor. So I left him where he had fallen. I found my sage hen covered with ashes, but cooked to a brown delight, so I rolled up in my blanket and ate before sleeping, for tomorrow would find me headed for Ol' Mo.

"I spent the night in Salina, a small cow town. I was catching up with civilization. I ate in a restaurant and slept in a hotel. Here I sold my pack horse, along with all my camping gear, to a livery stable, so I could stay there for the rest of my trip. Leaving Salina at sunup, I made fifteen miles and stopped in a little town called Abilene. The livery was full of all kinds of riffraff, so I left my horse there, took my saddlebags, and went to a hotel. The food was good, but the bed was oppressive and I could not rest. So, I was up before daybreak. I had coffee and pie and went after my horse. As I opened the barn door a shot rang out, and I was hit in the left breast. As it happened, I had the saddlebags across my left shoulder and the bullet lodged in my gold coins. I fell backwards and stayed down, not knowing whether or not I was hurt, but pulled out my revolver and waited. After several minutes I heard a voice, muffled but audible: "I think I got him." When he stooped down to roll me over, I hit him with my revolver as hard as I could, right between the eyes. There was no outcry, only a dead weight fell on my legs. I pushed him off and stood up, still waiting, without making a sound.

"The lantern light was so far away and so dim, I could barely make out a figure coming toward me. I cocked my gun and the figure stopped and called out, "Charlie, is that you?" The voice was that of a female, and she came on after a pause. I had almost fired before she called out, and she stopped with the light fifty feet away. I called out for her to come on with the lantern. She was a young girl, and she fell on her knees, saying, "Don't shoot! It's Daisy." Then she looked closer at me and stood up again. She then came over to her companion and gathered his head into her lap. She said, "It's all a mistake. We thought you were someone else." The young man on the ground tried to sit up. Blood was covering his eyes, so he could not see me, but the girl wiped the blood away and he tried again to sit up. The gun barrel had cut a big gash in his forehead, but he seemed to regain his senses, and said, "Don't hit me again. We thought you were her slaveholder. He was going to whip her some more and I was trying to rid her of the tyrant." I retrieved my horse and rode out, glad I had used my gun for a billy instead of firing. The bullet, as I said before, had gone into my gold pieces, and I found it when I pulled out the wool that the gold was packed in.

"Missouri, here I come," was what I said when I reached the state line. Little did I know the sadness I would find when I reached my home. I arrived at home about eleven o'clock in the evening. It was the end of January, 1862. I went to the back of the store building. There was a light in the back, and I found all of my family, except my father, in the back room. When they let me into the room, they all began to cry at once. I did not have to be informed of our great loss; I automatically knew my father was gone. They informed me of the murder and of the raid on the store and the post office. The killers were wearing blue U.S. uniforms and had Army gear. They talked as if they were fighting the confederate troops, but of course there was not a single confederate person in that part of the country. However, I made up my mind right then that I would fight against those who had slain my father."

William G. Whitlow traveled to Arkansas in order to join the Confederate army. Being an expert horseman, he was soon transferred to a cavalry division. He fought in many battles over a large area for the cause of the Confederacy. Later he was captured and remained in prison in Louisiana until the end of the war. An old Whitlow family story says William shot and killed the two men in Missouri who murdered his father. One of these men, it is said, was the grandfather of Will Rogers. This tale, perhaps a family secret, was not known to many of the Whitlow kin. It was told, somewhat reluctantly, by Ollie (Whitlow) Tidwell, a daughter of Alfred Marion "Bud" Whitlow, the brother of William G. Whitlow, to Mrs. Irene (Whitlow) Blake who told it to the author. It is mentioned here only as a tale that could possibly be true. In those early times on the frontier, it was not unusual to seek instant justice at the end of a gun-barrel, a rope, or a tightly drawn grapevine around the neck of the offending party.





WASHINGTON WHITLOW
1815-1863



WILLIAM GRANVILLE WHITLOW
1840-1925
age about 14 years



DOCUMENTS - CHAPTER 1: NEW JERSEY WILLS

JOHN DENNIS - Will of 1756

1756, May 8. DENNIS, JOHN, of 'Shrosbury' Township, Monmouth County; will of. Wife, ELLINOR. Children: James, John, Jacob, Phillipp, Sarah Platt, Susannah Platt, Rebecca Platt, ANNA JONSON, Rachel, and Hannah. Land on North and South side of 'Seader' Creek, on the Bay. Personal property. Executors, sons Jacob and Phillipp. Witnesses, William Worth, Elizabeth Ogley and Samuel Emley. Proved August 2, 1756. Lib. 8, p. 313.

1756, July 22. Inventory P96, by David Lippincott and Samuel Emley. (NJ Colonial Documents, 1st Series, Vol. XXXII, Vol. III of Calendar of Wills.)

 ROBERT DENNIS - Will of 1729

1729, Dec. 29. Will—proved 1730, Feb. 17. ~~Ex~~ wife SUSANNA. To her, all land and housing where I live, for life, which was given her by her father. Negroes Newport, Quacko, Dinah, 500 pounds, all cattle, horsekind, sheep and swine, all other movables, money, all parts of vessels and cargoes, wherever they may be. To son JOHN, house and land, at decease of his mother, 500 pounds and my gun. To son Thomas, certain land and housing leased to James Pettee, and 500 pounds at age. To son-in-law Phillip Taylor, and daughter Comfort, his wife, all leather, hides and bark, which was my son Humphrey's, deceased, his possession at his uncle, John Taylor's, in Little Compton (they paying their father, John Taylor, rent due from Humphrey.) To Comfort, also 30 pounds. To daughter Ann Dennis, 120 pounds and feather bed. To daughter Tabitha, 100 pounds. To daughters Sarah, Elizabeth and Deborah, 100 pounds each, at eighteen. To daughter Lydia, 50 pounds at eighteen. To sons JOHN and Thomas, all lands in Jersey. If any loss occurs on money out at bond, half to be borne by two sons and other half by daughters.

Inventory: 2,911 pounds, Sd., viz.: Bible and other books 2 pounds, money, bills of credit, &c. 111 pounds, 4s., silver money 26 pounds, 5s., 7 feather beds, stilliards, money scales, silver spoons, 3 guns, sword cane, Negro Newport 90 pounds, Quacko, like to die, nothing, Dinah 60 pounds, meat cattle, horsekind, swine and fowls 14 pounds, 4s., 5d., bonds 2,051 pounds, 6s., 9d., half of brig, at sea, supposed to be lost, never seen no more, 1/4 of a sloop, at sea, to be accounted for when come home.

ROBERT DENNIS I - Will of 1691

1691, May 11. Will—proved 1691, July 2. Exx. wife SARAH. Overseers, Thomas Cornell and John Anthony. To eldest son ROBERT, 150 acres, at age, which I bought of my brother-in-law, Jedediah Allen, in county of Monmouth, New Jersey. To son Joseph, at age, all my housing and land where I dwell, he paying my daughter Mary Dennis, 10 pounds, within three years, and to my daughter Sarah Dennis 8 pounds, within six years after possession. To son John, a cow, ten sheep and feather bed, at age. To daughter Mary Dennis, my long loom. To wife SARAH, best feather bed, &c., and whole benefit of all movables undisposed of for life, while widow, and benefit of house and land, till son Joseph come of age, then having a third privilege in house and land, for life, and not to be turned out of doors.

**WILLIAM BRIGGS - Will of 1716**

1716, Apr. 3. Will—proved 1716, Jul. 2. Exs. wife ELIZABETH and son Job. Overseers, ROBERT DENNIS, John Woodman and Benjamin Head. To son Job, my now dwelling house and all household stuff and farm I now live on. To son William, land on north side of a certain line, and to son Job, land south side. To son Job, all my stock of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, money in house where he dwelleth, orchard, &c. To daughter SUSANNA DENNIS, house and land occupied by Thomas Waite. To daughter Deborah Head, 20 pounds and land. To daughter Elizabeth Woodman, 100 pounds. To son William, 30 pounds, feather bed, table and gun. To wife, 10 pounds per annum, paid by son Job, and her choice of rooms and use of household stuff, and maintenance for her four servants.

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF WILLIAM LONGMIRE

Copied from the 1748/9 court records of King George County, Virginia.

Page 619:

"Susanna Longmire came into Court and presented a Nuncupative Will of William Longmire and made oath thereto, and the same was proved by the Oath of Martha Knighting and admitted to record, thereupon administration with the will annexed is granted unto the said Susanna Longmire."

Page 470:

"At a Court held for King George County on Tusday March 2nd, 1748, Present Samuel Shink, Thomas Turner, John Champ, George Merlon, John Moore, John Triplett, Gentlemen Justices."

Page 471:

"An Inventory of Appraisement of the Estate of William Longmire, deceased:

1 Serv't boy named Mosely McKinzey	1 large Iron pot & pot locks
2 sows and 16 shoats	1 Small Do. of Do.
2 cows and yearling	1 Iron Ladle and spoon
1 Do. __g Do.	1 Cross Leged Table
2 Ivory _____	1 feather Bed and furniture
1 Cow and heifer	1 Do. __ and Do.
1 Mare	1 Do. __ and Do.
1 Young Do.	1 Do. __ and Do.
6 head sheep	1 Man's Saddle
1 Box Iron and heaters	1 Ditto
1 stock lock and 1 pad Do.	1 pipe and 1 old cask
1 sodvia longre (?) and shovel	1 Hoan and strop
2 frying pans	4 Razors
3 Brass Candlesticks	1 Brush
1 Iron Do., snuffers and gimblet	2 Testaments 1 spelling Book
1 gun	2 pocket bottles
1 Spinning Wheel and 2 pr. Cards	273/A powder
1 Oval Table	7/A Do.
1 Gilt Trunk	1 pewter Tankard & Chamber pot
2 Chest and Locks	2 old Common prayer Books
1 looking glass	1 Sor Dolph Mare

Continued...

INVENTORY OF WILLIAM LONGMIRE (Continued):

1 China Milk pott	5 old hilling hoes
4 Milk Pans	2 Weeding Do.
2 Cups	1 Chizels & Compasses of Tap
1 Copper Tea Kettle	bearers
1 Bell	1 Navi. Ap.
9 Oldcheaves	1/2 doz knives & forks
2 Hides	1 handsaw file
3 old Tubs	1 spade & parcel old Iron
1 Coat Vest and Breeches	1 Meal Sifter
1 Hatt 2 Silk Caps	2 Iron Wedges
1 Grubing Ax	2 Ploughs 4 plough stocks
1 Harvst Ax	1 Collar hamer & Tracer
a piel old rope	7 Broad Ap.
2 old Chests a parcel of books & Lumber	3 old Bridles
16 Glass bottles	17 Silver Shed ____
2 Washing Tubs 2 pails 3 Piggins 2 Trays	1 Cradle

18 March 1748/9——total: f72.3.6

Chas E Holdeworth
Robt Peck
William Peck

At a Court held for King George
County on Tusday June 2nd 1749
The Inventory and appraisement
of the Estate of William Longmire
deceased was Returned into Court
& admitted to record.

Harry Turner C. C.

DOCUMENTS - CHAPTER 2: JAMES WOODFIN BIBLE RECORDS AND HENRICO COUNTY MARRIAGE BONDS

From "New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated out of the original Greek; and with the former translations diligently compared and revised. New-York: Published by D. Hitt and T. Ware, for the Methodist connexion in the United States—Paul and Thomas, Printers, 1815." Records source Richmond, Virginia.

"This Bible purchased of Thackermore in the year 1818, price eight dollars, and it is my wish that this Bible should be in the possession of my children as a family record to the third and fourth generation. (signed) James Woodfin."

BIRTHS:

I, James Woodfin was born Nov. 29, 1776. Betsy Woodfin my wife was born Aug. 16, 1778. Polley Woodfin Daughter of us above was born Feb. 4, 1799. George Woodfin son of *do.* was born May 11, 1801. Patsy Woodfin daughter of *do.* born June 22, 1803. William B. Woodfin son of *do.* was born March 28, 1806. Eliza Woodfin daughter was born Apr. 24, 1808. Alberta K. Woodfin was born Jun. 20, 1810. Ann Woodfin was born Mar. 25, 1814. James, son, born Dec. 24, 1816. John Woodfin was born ———. Augustus F. Woodfin son of William B. Woodfin by Elizabeth his wife was born Aug. 16, 1830. Minerva P. Woodfin was born Jan. 31, 18——. Hester Ann Woodfin daughter of James Woodfin and Rebecca his wife was born Jun. 26, 1828. Bettie P. Johnson, daughter of William P. Johnson and Ann Johnson his wife, was born October 22, 1838.

MARRIAGES:

I James Woodfin and Betsy my wife was married April the fourth 1798.
I James Woodfin was married to Elizabeth Warriner July 17, 1821.
Michael Bailey and Patsy Woodfin was married Feb. 26, 1824.
James Woodfin and Rebecca Scully was married Aug. 15, 1827.
Charles Whitlock and Polley Woodfin was married Feb. 5, 1828.
William B. Woodfin and Elizabeth Binford was married Dec. 18, 1828.
Caleb Warriner and Eliza Woodfin was married May 19, 1834.
William P. Johnson was married to Ann Woodfin —16th, 1835.

DEATHS:

Elizabeth Woodfin departed this life December 23, 1820.
Betsy Woodfin, my second wife, departed this life March 10, 1826.
Rebecca Woodfin departed this life April 15, 1827.
James Woodfin Sr. departed this life on the 2nd day of February 1830, being 53 years 2 months and 4 days old.
Rebecca P. Woodfin departed this life March 25, 1831.

Rebecca J. Woodfin departed this life February 13, 1831 (daughter of William B. Woodfin)

Martha Warriner departed this life the 21st of October 18—.

James Woodfin departed this life August 22nd, 1834.

John W. Woodfin departed this life August 27, 1839.

Charles Whitlock departed this life January 11th, 1853.

Mary Whitlock departed this life July 2, 1857.

BIRTHS - WILLIAM B. WOODFIN FAMILY:

I William B. Woodfin was born March the 20th, 1806. My wife Elizabeth H. Woodfin was born June the 25th, 1803. Augustus F. Woodfin, son of Wm. B. Woodfin and his wife was born August the 16th, 1830. Minerva P. Woodfin daughter of *do.* was born January 31st, 1833. Lucinda H. Woodfin daughter of *do.* was born April 6, 1835. William A. Woodfin son of *do.* was born March 29, 1837. Joseph B. Woodfin and Stafford P. Woodfin was born March 30th, 1839. James C. Woodfin son of *do.* was born February 21th, 1841. Virginia K. Woodfin daughter of *do.* was born April 21st, 1843. Caroline J. Woodfin daughter of *do.* was born January 23rd, 1846.



MARRIAGE BONDS OF HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1782-1853:

WOODFIN, JAMES, to ELIZABETH BINFORD, ward of MOSES WOODFIN. MOSES WOODFIN, surety. 2 Apr 1798.

WOODFIN, JAMES, to REBECCA SCULLY. ROBERT SCULLY, surety, attested to REBECCA's age and residence. 8 Aug 1827.

WOODFIN, MOSES, to MRS. MARTHA BINFORD, giving her own consent. MARTHA WARRINER and ELIZABETH BINFORD, witnesses to the consent. JOHN WARRINER, surety. 23 Sep 1795.

WOODFIN, MOSES, to MARY BINFORD. JAMES WOODFIN, surety, attested to MARY's age. 3 Dec 1811.

WOODFIN, THOMAS, to SOPHIA PLEASANTS, daughter of ELIZABETH PLEASANTS. GERVAS STORRS, surety. 19 May 1802.

WOODFIN, THOMAS, to NANCY ALLEN SHARP, with the consent of her guardian JOHN JAMES WOODFIN. JOHN JAMES WOODFIN, surety. 28 Aug 1790.

WOODFIN, WILLIAM B., to ELIZABETH K. BINFORD. CALEB WARRINER, surety, attested to the ages of both and ELIZABETH's residence. 9 Dec 1828.

DOCUMENTS - CHAPTER 2 - SAMUEL WOODFIN DEED OF GIFT

Hampshire County, Virginia
Deed Book 2, Page 137:

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, KNOW YE that I, Samuel Woodfin of the county of Hampshire in the colony of Virginia, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have I do leave to my several children hereinafter named and in compliance with the will and request of my deceased Father John Woodfin, have given granted and confirmed unto my said children the several articles hereinafter mentioned which were the Property of my said Father in his Life Time or over the Increase of such Property to wit:

To John Woodfin a Mare, Colt, a Young Stallion Three cows and Four Sheep.

To Mary Woodfin a feather Bed and Bedding Three cows and Four Sheep.

To Nicholas Woodfin A Mare and Colt Three cows and Four Sheep.

To Betty Woodfin a feather Bed Bedding Three cows and Four Sheep.

To Thomas Woodfin Negro Man named Tanner Three cows and Four Sheep.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Negro Man Slave well and singular over the Premises above mentioned with the future Increase of the said Mares, cows, and Sheep to my said children respectively and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my mark and seal this 15th Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine.

his
SAM X WOODFIN
mark

Sealed and Delivered

in the Presence of: < The words 'Named Tanner'
being first Underlined>

Sam'l Dew, John Rousee

At a court continued held for Hampshire County the 15th Day of June 1769
This Deed of Gift from Samuel Woodfin to his children was acknowledged by the said Samuel Woodfin and ordered to be recorded. <Teste: Gabriel Jones>

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 3: WILL/INVENTORY OF CHARLES
LONGMIRE

This data is from information found in the Blake collection. Reference to the inventory is "Nashville, Tn. State Library, Washington County, Tn. Inventories of Estates, Vol. 00, p. 295." Codicil to the will is from "Washington County Wills 1777-1872" compiled by Goldene F. Burgner.

The land of Charles Longmire included about 676 acres in Greasy Cove. It was divided among his wife and children after his death. His will, proved in November 1799, names wife Lucy, sons John, Joseph, and George; and daughter Sarah. A codicil to the will of Charles Longmire dated July 17, 1799, reads as follows: "To wife, Lucy, a negro named *Beck*. To son John, 285 acres I bought of James Stuart. To son William, land I purchased of Charles McCrary on Indian Creek, branch of Nolachucky River. Sons Joseph and George. Daughter Sarah Longmore. Other children. Executors: sons John and Joseph Longmore. Teste: Peter Brown, John Brown."

The inventory of Charles Longmire, taken by his executors John and Joseph Longmire in 1801, included the following:

"676 acres of land, tub mill, negro girl Rebecca, 3 head of horse beast, 3 saddles and bridles, 18 head of cattle, 27 head of hogs, 10 head of sheep, 3 plows, 4 hoes, 1 set double trees, 3 cleovises, 2 pr. of chain trees, 1 log chain, 1 hand saw, a drawing knife, 3 augers, 2 chissels, 4 pole axes, 4 feather beds and their furniture, 1 chest, 29 wt. of pewter dolph plates, 1 pr. brass scales and weights, 1 pr. of steel yards, 2 pots, 2 dutch ovens, 2 flat irons, 4 bells, 3 bottles, a looking glass, \$ 5 cash, \$ 5 indebted."

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 4: LAND OF MARTIN ALLEY GASH

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye, that We, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds for every hundred acres hereby granted, paid to our Treasury by Martin Gash have Given and Granted, and by these presents do Give and Grant unto said Martin Gash Tract of Land, containing Seventy Six acres lying and being in our County of Burke.

On Both sides of Swannanoa River beginning at a big pine about a quarter of a mile above the big bend on the South side of said river on John Patton line running north along said Patton line forty poles to the river the same Course forty six poles to a white oak on said Patton line of a ridge North eighty degrees past fifty six poles to a white oak thence past ninety four poles to a red oak thence south eighty six poles to a — thence to the beginning, as by the Plat hereunto annexed doth appear; together with all Woods, Waters, Mines, Minerals, Hereditaments and Appurtenances, to the said Land belonging or appertaining; to Hold to the said Martin Gash his heirs and assigns forever; Yielding and paying to Us such sums of money, yearly or otherwise, as our General Assembly from time to time may direct. Provided always, That the said Martin Gash shall cause this Grant to be Registered in 'Register's Office of our said County of Burke within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander Martin our Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, at Newbern the 27th day of November in the Seventeenth Year of Independence, and the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

By his Secretary: Eally Glasgon
Alex. Martin

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 4: WILL OF WILLIAM GUDGER

Buncombe County, Book A, Pages 25 and 26.

In the name of God Amen. I, WILLIAM GUDGER, of the County of Buncombe and State of North Carolina being of sound and perfect memory do make, ordain and constitute this my last will and testament.

First, I give and recomment my Soul to Almighty God that gave it and my body to be buried in a decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my executor herein after constituted. And as to such worldly Sustance which a Merciful God hath been pleased to bless me with, I give and bequeath in the following manner:

I give and bequeath to my loving wife, Martha, the upper end of the plantation on which I now live so far down as to include my dwelling house and the gum Spring below the house and the Apple Orchard in the bottom during her natural life and after her decease to be divided among my daughters and my oldest son, James Gudger and including the heirs of my daughter Mary Gash (dec'd) except her oldest son, Joseph, whom I have heretofore provided for, the said children or heirs Last mentioned to receive jointly to have one sixth part of my estate not heretofore or at this time disposed of by Bill or Sale or otherwise than by this will.

I give and bequeath to my wife my household furniture, one horse, and two cows, her choice of my stock, also all the money and money notes which I may own at my decease which last property I vest in her an absolute right to be disposed of as she may think proper, having heretofore or otherwise provided certain of my negroes for her use during her natural life.

The balance of my estate either real or personal I direct to be sold and the value to be divided between by daughters namely, Stacy Longmire, wife of John Longmire, Nancy Gash, wife of John Gash, and the heirs of Mary Gash (dec'd) Joseph excepted as heretofore. Said heirs of Mary Gash jointly and one equal share or sixth part and James Gudger, Sally Whitson, wife of Joseph Whitson, Elizabeth Whitson, wife of Thomas Whitson, each an equal share or sixth part share and share alike the heirs of Mary Gash, Joseph Excepted, to receive one sixth part. My son William and Joseph both being heretofore sufficiently provided for out of my estate. I hereby constitute my oldest son, James Gudger and my second son, William Gudger, my executors to this my last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal in the presence of (The word of Mary Gash underlined in the 12th line on the second page before signed.) Done this 19th day of October, A. D. 1831 in the presence of

Teste Thos. Love

S WILLIAM GUDGER (SEAL)

Continued....

WILLIAM GUDGER WILL (Continued):

May 13, 1833. This day William Gudger, Senr. Acknowledged the signing and sealing this will in my presence. Joseph Henry August 4, 1833, Book A, Page 25—Proven—Wm. Gudger, Jr., Executor.



William Gudger Sr. served in the Revolutionary War from North Carolina. He was born on March 1, 1752 and died July 12, 1833.

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 4: WILL OF JOHN GASH I

From Record of Wills, Buncombe County Book A, Pages 190 and 191.

Page 190: Know all men that I, John Gash of the County of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, being of perfect sound Mind and Memory and blessed with usual health do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz: Having heretofore portioned off all my children, ten in number, as near equal as I well could excepting my youngest son Burdie having provided more liberally for him than any of the rest, it is expected of him to see that neither myself nor my wife, Nancy, being his parents to want for anything needful or necessary for comfort or support during the remainder of our stay on this earth, he is expected to take good care of us in our declining years free from any further charge upon my estate, after my decease I desire that all my debts and liabilities be paid off as soon as convenient. If there be any owing of the remainder of my estate, I desire that my wife Nancy take as much as she chooses to keep for her own use of any and every description of money, debts or property that I may die seized and possessed of for the use of herself during her natural life.

Knowing no difference in my children, I desire after my wife Nancy selects such property and effects as she chooses to keep that the remainder after I am decently buried be sold at public sale and equally divided among my ten children or their legal representatives as the case may be, viz: Joseph D. Gash of Clay City Missouri, the heirs of Naomie Y. Hardin dec'd., former wife of John P. Hardin of Blount City Tenn., Martin A. Gash, Martha A. Young wife of Strawbridge Young, Wm. R. Gash, Alford R. Gash and Leander L. Gash all of the County of Henderson and State of N Carolina, B.S. Gash of Buncombe Cty N. C. and Louisa E. Erwin wife of John Erwin of Rutherford Cty N. C. and Rachel C. Erwin wife of Overton L. Erwin of Henderson Cty N Carolina which children, ten in number, I wish themselves or their legal representatives to have the remainder of my estate equally divided among them after the decease and decent burial of my wife Nancy with suitable hand and foot stones placed over our graves all the property and effects of every kind left after her death not necessary for her comfort and support not used in carrying out the above mentioned objects I desire to be sold at public sale and equally divided as above described among my ten children or their representatives. Any of the property chosen by my wife Nancy for her own use may be sold by her consent at any time by the Executors and divided among the children. If there be any worn out slaves on the place after our decease that the executor or a majority of my sons living in the State adjudge ought not to be sold it is expected that my son Burdie who gets the plantation on which I live and where their services have been rendered will take charge of them and see that they are humanely

WILL OF JOHN GASH I (Continued):

treated and decently fed and clad during their natural lives. In the division already made Martha A. Young is to have the family Bible when we are done with it.

I do hereby make and ordain my sons Martin A. Gash, Leander S. Gash and Burdie S. Gash and appoint them to be Executors of this my last will and testament with full power to arrange and carry out the above request. Signed sealed and acknowledged this the 1st day of July 1846 in the presence of

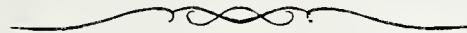
S. B. Gudger (Jurat)

his
JOHN x GASH
mark

Wm. Young

Page 191: The execution of the foregoing will as duly proved in open court by the oath of S. B. Gudger subscribing witness and admitted of record.

J. T. Weaver, Clk



John Gash I, son of the immigrant Martin Alley Gash, died on October 21, 1857, at the age of 88 years.

DOCUMENTS - CHAPTER 4: EARLY NORTH CAROLINA FEDERAL CENSUS

1790 - RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

	MALES of 21 and under 60	MALES of 16 and under 21	FEMALES of all ages
<u>MORGAN DIST. 13TH CO.</u>			
MARTIN GASH	3	0	1
<u>MORGAN DIST. 14TH CO.</u>			
NICHOLAS WOODPHIN	2	1	6
THOMAS WOODPHIN	1	2	2
MOSES ASHBROOKE	3	3	7
<u>1ST CO: JOHN YOUNG SR.</u>	3	0	2
<u>2ND CO: CAPT. SAM YOUNG</u>	1	4	4
SAMUEL YOUNG JR.	1	0	2

1790 - BURKE COUNTY:

<u>MORGAN DIST. 11TH CO.</u>			
BEN GUDGER	2	0	1
WILLIAM GUDGER	1	2	6
SLAVES: 1			
WILLIAM YOUNG	1	1	2

1790 - GRANVILLE COUNTY:

<u>OXFORD DISTRICT</u>	
WILLIAM LONGMIRE	(no family data)

1800 - BUNCOMBE COUNTY:

	under 10	10 under 16	16 under 26	26 under 45	45 and up
JOSEPH D. GASH:					
Males	3	0	1	1	0
Females	1	0	0	1	0
JOHN GASH:					
Males	1	0	0	1	0
Females	1	0	1	0	0

	under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 up
MARTIN GASH JR:					
Males	2	0	1	1	0
Females	0	0	1	0	0

MARTIN GASH SR:					
Males	1	0	0	0	1
Females	1	0	0	0	1
2 slaves					

BENJAMIN GUDGER:					
Males	1	0	0	2	0
Females	1	0	1	0	1

WILLIAM GUDGER:					
Males	1	1	1	0	1
Females	0	1	1	0	1
2 slaves					

NICHOLAS WOODFIN:					
Males	3	0	0	1	0
Females	3	2	0	1	0

THOMAS WOODFIN:					
Males	3	1	0	1	0
Females	2	1	0	1	0

1810 - BUNCOMBE COUNTY:

<i>Age groups same as 1800.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Slaves</i>
NICHOLAS WOODFIN	01202	23011	1
THOMAS WOODFIN	32101	01010	
JOHN WOODFIN	40010	00100	
ANN GASH	12100	10101	2
MARTIN GASH JR.	12010	30010	3
JOHN GASH	31110	21010	2
JOSEPH CULBERTSON	20301	10101	
ABRAHAM CULBERTSON	00100	20100	
JAMES GUDGER	20110	00100	2
BENJAMIN GUDGER	01010	01000	
WILLIAM GUDGER	00201	00001	8
JOHN WEBB	10001	00101	6
WILLIAM YOUNG	21101	00101	1
THOMAS ABEL	10001	31101	

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 5: WOODFIN DEATHS IN TENNESSEE

WOODFIN CEMETERY

South of Fosterville, Rutherford County, TN:

Nicholas Woodfin
born Aug. 2, 1759
died Dec. 21, 1832

Miss Jane Woodfin
born April 22, 1803
died March 31, 1826

Hannah Woodfin
wife of Nicholas Woodfin
died Aug. 16, 1815
aged 50 years

Robert Woodfin
born Dec. 27, 1858
died Nov. 26, 1889

Mariah Woodfin
wife of Samuel Woodfin
born Dec. 9, 1796
died Mar. 8, 1863

Nicholas B. Woodfin
born Jan. 26, 1861
died Oct. 20, 1868

James H. Woodfin
born Sept. 19, 1819
died Aug. 21, 1876

John Naylor
born Feb. 10, 1855
died in his 68th year

Eveline Hailey Woodfin
wife of James H. Woodfin
born Nov. 18, 1823
died Mar. 28, 1910

Thomas M. Woodfin
son of J.H. and E. Woodfin
born Nov. 12, 1865
died March 29, 1882

SMITH GRAVEYARD

About 16 miles from Nashville on the Harding Road Chapter:

Frances M. Woodfin, May 6, 1807 - Jan. 29, 1832
Cordelia Ann Woodfin, Dec. 22, 1831 - Sept. 4, 1832

OBITUARIES FROM EARLY TENNESSEE NEWSPAPERS 1794-1851:

Woodfin, Nicholas. Infant son of Mr. John Woodfin. Died in Henry Co. (Monday, Dec. 31, 1832, *National Banner & Nashville Advertiser*).

Woodfin, Henry, aged 2 years, son of E.B. Bigley. Died in Nashville (Friday July 24, 1835) *National Banner & Nashville Advertiser*.

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 6: WILL OF JOHN B. GASH

State of Missouri: County of Marion

In the name of God, Amen: I, John Gash, of Marion County, and State of Missouri, of sound and disposing mind, although weak in body and not long expecting to live, devise of disposing of the estate with which God has helped me, according to my will, do hereby declare and publish this, as my last will and testament.

In the first place I resign my body to the dust and my soul to God and my wish is that after my death my body shall be buried in a Christain like manner.

I dispose worldly goods as follows: my just debts are to be paid first out of my personal estate, if it shall be sufficient for that purpose.

I will and give to my wife, during her natural life, four horses—1 blazed face sorrell, 1 Iron grey mare, 1 Iron grey filley, 1 old gray mare, my wagon and harness; four plows, 2 large and 2 small ones; 6 choice ewes and all my sheep and hogs. I also give to her my wheat Fan, and any other of my farming utensils she may necessarily require in carrying on the farm. I also give her my present crop on hand.

When my wife shall have taken the personal property as mentioned above, the balance, I wish sold and the proceeds appropriated first to the payment of my debts, and if there be more than sufficient for that purpose, the rest to the support and education of my children.

I further give to my wife all of my household and kitchen furniture; all my slaves, ten in number, I leave to my wife during her natural life to be kept on the farm or hired out as she and my executors may think proper.

I leave to my wife during her natural life, the farm on which I now reside and forty acres of land (nine of which are in cultivation) lying one half mile south of said farm; my undivided half of limed property belonging to myself and son, Samuel, I wish rented out for the comfort of my family so long as my wife shall live, unless my executor and executrix deem it best to keep and cultivate the same.

I leave with my wife, my small rifle given for the use of my family. At the death of my wife, I wish all my personal and real estate to be equally divided among my children, who are: Samuel Gash, Anna Quinn, formerly Anna Gash, Benjamon Gash, Martin Gash, Eliza Bird.

I nominate and appoint Benjamon Quinn and Leah Gash (my wife) as the executor and executrix of my last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name this 23rd day of March AD, 1847.

JOHN GASH

Delivered and published by John Gash as his last will and testament in presence of John Rice and H. Lipscomb. Rec 4-24-1847 Thos. E. Hatcher, Clk

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 5: THE HEIRS OF MARTIN A. GASH

Background: From Marion County Circuit Court held March 13, 1852. This provides proof the below persons were heirs of Martin Alley Gash Jr. son of Martin Alley Gash II. Martin Alley Gash Jr. moved to the gold fields of California and died there in April 1850. He died unmarried, and by his will left his land in Marion County to his brother, Moses B. Gash. The heirs sued to get their share of Martin Jr.'s land. The names of the Gash heirs and their spouses are shown below. Martin II's children are Martha Bates, Elizabeth Bates, Sarah Brant, William Jefferson Gash, and Nancy Boulware deceased. Others are children of Martin II's son Joseph, deceased except the Nancy Boulware heirs.. On April 14, 1852, the court awarded all the land to Moses B. Gash.

"Book S, Pages 255-256:

In the Marion county Circuit Court at the March term on the 13th day of March the following among other proceedings were to wit:

State of Missouri)
County of Marion)

MOSES B. GASH

vs.

: Martin Gash heirs

Moses D. Bates and Martha Bates

William S. Bates and Elizabeth Bates

Daniel Brant and Sarah Brant

William Jefferson Gash and Mary E. Gash

Harrison Carey and Zarelda C. Carey

James L. Meniffee and Harriet E. Meneffee

Alfred Toliver and Mary E. Toliver

James M. Gash, Stacy Ellen Gash, and Alfred Montraville Gash, heirs of Joseph Gash, deceased.

Mary Boulware, William M. Boulware, John Boulware, Mordicai Boulware, Martha Boulware, heirs of Nancy Boulware, deceased and John N. Boulware."

**DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 7: LETTER OF ADMINISTRATION -
ESTATE OF GRANVILLE H. WHITLOW**

**STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF HICKORY:**

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

GREETINGS: Know ye that whereas Granville Whitlow, late of the County of Hickory, died intestate as it is said, having at the time of his death property in this State which may be lost, destroyed, or diminished in value if speedy care be not taken of the same. To the end, therefore, that the said property may be collected, preserved and disposed of according to law, we do hereby appoint Henry Whitlow Administrator of all and singularly goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Granville Whitlow at the time of his death, with full power and authority to secure and dispose of said property according to law, and collect all money due said deceased, and in general to do and perform all other acts and things which are thereafter need be required of him by law.

In testimony whereof I, Ramon F. Doak, Clerk of the County Court in and for the County of Hickory hereto sign my name and affix the seal of said court at office in the town of Hermitage this 26th day of October 1860.

**R. F. Doak, Clerk
of the Hickory County Court
By R. F. Doak, H. C.**

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 7: WILLIAM G. WHITLOW OBITUARY

EX-CONFEDERATE PASSES AWAY AT HOME NEAR CITY

William Whitlow was One of Few Members of Southern Army in County

William Whitlow, 84 years old, a resident of the Drumright oil fields for four years or more, died Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock at his home on the Thomas Long Magnolia lease after a short illness.

Mr. Whitlow was one of only an extremely small number of Confederate veterans who lived in Creek county. He fought with distinction for the Southern Confederacy and received special favor from some of the leading Confederate chieftains.

Mr. Whitlow came to this region from Minco, Oklahoma. He is survived by his widow, a daughter Mrs. J. J. Miller, a resident on the Magnolia lease, a second daughter in Kansas, and three sons, Kent and Will Whitlow, living on the Magnolia lease, and Charles Whitlow, a resident of Kansas.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the home at 1 o'clock and interment was in the North cemetery at Drumright.

Mr. Whitlow was born in St. Clair County, Missouri in 1840 and spent most of his life near his old home. He had apolatytic stroke about five years ago and has since been in ill health. He has been a member of the Christian church for fifty years.

This obituary is from the Drumright Derrick newspaper. William Granville Whitlow died on August 18, 1925.

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 7: WILL OF PLEASANT WHITLOW SR.

Abstract from Barren County, Kentucky Will Book 3, page 437. Probated May 1855.

I, Pleasant Whitlow.....bequeath....etc. I give to my wife, Tabitha Whitlow all of my estate for her natural life. I give the same to my children hereinafter mentioned:

I give to my daughter Polly Whitlow 62-1/2 acres, one cow and calf, 11 hand of sheep, a side-saddle, one bed and bedstead, one bolster and pillows, 10 quilts, one burro, one trunk, fone flax wheel, and \$50.00.

To my daughter Tabbitha, sixty-two and 1/2 dollars.

To my son John, one dollar.

To my Daniel, one dollar.

To my son Granville, ten dollars.

To my daughter Anna, one dollar.

To my daughter Milly Nicholl's heirs, one dollar each.

To my son Solomon, thirty dollars.

To my son Pleasant, thirty dollars.

To my son Willis, 100 acres.

To my daughter Elizabeth, thirty dollars.

I desire that the residue of my property be equally divided between my sons, Pleasant and Willis, and my daughter Elizabeth. And lastly I do hereby appoint my sons Pleasant and Willis executors. Signed 10 February 1853.

witnesses: John Sutton
Peter S. Rush

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 7: WILL OF THOMAS WHEATLEY

Page 192, Island of Barbados:

In the name of God Amen. I, THOMAS WHEATLEY, late of Virginia, merchant, but now residing in the Island of Barbados, being sick and weak in Body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following: Imp. Is - I humbly resign my soul up to Almighty God as into the hands of a faithfull creator, and my body to be interred at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter mentioned, firmly and constantly trusting that thru the Merritt of Jesus Christ my only Saviour, both soul and body shall be received into the Everlasting habitations provided for such as sincerely Love and Serve him.

Item. I do order and appoint that all my debts and funeral expenses be punctually paid and discharged by my Executors hereafter named.

Item. I give devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate both reale and personal in the Kingdom of Great Brittain, in Virginia, in Barbados or elsewhere unto my loving Brothers Henry Wheatley and William Wheatley to them and to their heirs for ever, equally to be divided share and share alike.

Lastly I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my Dear and beloved friend Nathaniel Harrison of Virginia Esq. and James Baker of Virginia but now residing in this Island, Executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventeen.

Signed—sealed—published and
declared in presence of Robert
Hackett, Thos. Perkins, Adam
Kirkwood.

THOMAS WHEATLEY
Sealed w/a wafer

Item: I give unto Jane Holy 25 sterling to
buy her a ring.

Probated Prince George County November 12, 1717.
Teste: W. Hamlin, Cl Cur.

DOCUMENT - CHAPTER 7: WILL OF WILLIAM WHITLOW JR.

Goochland County, Virginia

Will Book, Year 1768, Pages 139-140

I, WILLIAM WHITLOW of the County of Goochland, being sick and weak tho in perfect sense and memory do make and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and Form Following. I give and bequeath my Soul to Almighty God who gave it and my Body to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors whom I shall hereafter appoint and all my worldly goods I bestow in manner and Form Following after my just Debts are paid I give and Bequeath to my son William Whitlow one Cow and yearling belonging to the cow, also one Bed and Furniture the one excepted wheron I Lie.

- Item. I give and bequeath to my son Henry one sett of pistols and holsters and the Bed of Furnature wheron I now Lie.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my son John my Riding mare.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my son Nathan a dark Bay mare with a Star in her forehead and a Gunn.
- Item. I Lend to my Daughter Jane Crow one negro Woman Named Temperance and her child named Hannah during her natural life and their increase to be Equally Divided between my two Grand Children Mary Crow and Sarah Crow forever.
- Item. I Lend to my daughter Mary Hancock one negro Girl named Lucy during her natural Life and at her decease the said negro and her Increase to be Equally divided among all her children then living, also I Lend to my daughter Mary the Land and plantation wheron I now live during her natural life and at her decease to be Equally Divided among her children then Swing to them and their heirs forever.
- Item. I Lend to my Daughter Martha Darby one negro boy named Jack during her natural Life and at her decease to Return to her Daughter Martha and her heirs forever.
- Item. I Lend to my Son Richard during his natural life one negro Man named Daniel and at his decease to his children then Swing to them and their heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my Grand daughter Anne Barnett one cow and her yearling to her and her heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my Son Henry one Large pott to him and his heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my son Richard Fifty acres of Land adjoining wheron he now lives to him and his heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Jane Crow one Iron pott to her and her heirs forever.

Continued.....

WILL OF WILLIAM WHITLOW JR. (Continued):

- Item. I give and Bequeath to my son William one Oval Black Walnut Table to him and his heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Mary Two Sows and pigs to her and her heirs forever.
- Item. I give and Bequeath to my son Henry and my Daughter Jane all the remainder of my household and Kitchen Furnature to be Equally Divided among them to them and their heirs forever.
- Item. My negros Frank and Sam I leave in manner Following. Either to be hired or Sold to discharge my present debts Imposing my son Henry and my son in law John Crow to do it if they can pay my debts without selling the said Slaves. I give the above said Slaves to be Equally Divided between them to them and their heirs forever.

I constitute my son Henry and my Son in Law John Crow Executors of this my last will and Testament utterly Excluding all wills that might hitherto been made as witness my hand Seal this 12# day February 1768.

his
John X Crow
mark

his
WILLIAM X WHITLOW <Seal>
mark

Richard Clayton

his
Henry X Whitlow
mark

John Hughes

Goochland County April the 19th 1768. Proved by the oaths of John Crow and John Hughes to be the last Will and Testament of William Whitlow dec'd and thereupon admitted to record. Teste: Val Mcool, Cl Cur.

DOCUMENT -CHAPTER 7: MRS. WHITLOW CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

"IT SEEMS AS THOUGH I HAVE LIVED IN TWO WORLDS," SAYS 100-YEAR-OLD

Mrs. Catherine Dozier Whitlow Celebrates 100th Anniversary

In a rocking chair at 146 N. El Reno avenue sits a little 100-year-old woman of dimmed eyes and dulled hearing, but with a faith undimmed by the years, and an interest in the world still sharp and keen, in spite of the fact that she, alone, of all she knew and loved in youth, walks upon the earth today.

Mrs. Catherine Dozier Whitlow, who today celebrates her 100th milestone along the highway of life, sits comfortably in the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Whitlow, here surrounded by relatives and close friends, who have gathered from many places to do her honor.

In commenting on the meteor shower of Wednesday evening, Mrs. Whitlow remembered the "falling of the stars" in the 60's, and that her father and mother saw the great meteorite shower of 1833, both of which were tremendous blazing displays, and looked upon by the generation who saw them as a fulfillment of Bible predictions.

While the passage of the years have brought their troubles and sorrows, and all of the nine members of her family have gone on ahead of her, Mrs. Whitlow keeps cheerful in mind. And yet, she said, there comes a little lonesome feeling at times when she wants to talk of some happening of the past, and can find no one who was alive at the time of its occurrence.

Asked if she would be afraid to ride in an airplane, were the opportunity presented, the little lady replied in a firm voice that she would not be afraid. "However," she added, "I think I'd rather die on the ground."

Mrs. Whitlow was born near Quincy, Mo., in Hickory County in a house of native lumber on Oct. 10, 1846. Her father, a pioneer physician, who made his calls by horse and buggy, attended the sick within an area 25 miles wide, enduring all the hardships of the practicing physician of that day.

"It seems that I have lived in two or three worlds" Mrs. Whitlow said, as she remembered that she had lived through five of the nation's wars, including the Mexican Revolution in Texas, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, and World Wars I and II. She had relatives who participated in all of them. From the horse and buggy age to the age of jet planes and atomic energy she conceded was quite a jump.

A member of the Church of Christ for a period of 75 years, the aged lady still holds strong to the faith of her youth, and trusts her God day by day to provide for the needs of

MRS. WHITLOW CELEBRATES (Continued):

the day. Although unable to walk, her general health is good, she stated, and she finds comfort in talking to others.

Mrs. Whitlow came to Oklahoma with her husband and children in 1921, settling near Drumright. Five of her seven children are still living. The oldest son celebrated his 80th birthday in August. Her husband died in 1925.

Of the grandchildren, there are 39 living, and in addition 70 great grandchildren and 15 great-great grandchildren.

She has resided with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Whitlow of 146 North El Reno for the past six years. Other relatives here include Mrs. Arthur Beatty, 106 South N Avenue.

This article appeared in the El Reno Tribune newspaper in October 1946. Catherine "Kitty" (Dozier) Whitlow died at the age of 102. Her picture below was taken on her wedding day, when she was 19 years old.



JOHN GASH I - FAMILY GROUP (Continued):

CHILDREN:HUSBAND/WIFE:

SARAH ELIZA	b. 9-19-1810 d. 2-13-1814	Buncombe, NC NC	
LEANDER SAMS	b. 7-26-1813 d. 7-21-1872 m.	Buncombe, NC NC NC	ADELINE McCLAIN res. Henderson, NC
BURDIT "BURDIE" STUART	b. 1-15-1816 d. 1-2-1891 m.	Buncombe, NC NC NC	ELIZABETH F. WEAVER
LOUISA ELIZABETH	b. 11-19-1818 d. m.	Buncombe, NC	JOHN ERWIN res. Rutherford, NC
RACHEL CATHERINE	b. 9-14-1821 d. 5-23-1872 m.	Buncombe, NC NC NC	OVERTON L. ERWIN res. Henderson, NC

¹ William Riley Gash and Melinda Spann had children: William R. 1831-1851; John S. 1833-1857; James B. born 1835; Joseph R. born 1836; Louise E. 1838-1854; Julius N. born 1839; Martin Alley 1841-1863; Alford E. born 1843; Hannah A.E. born 1845; and Allen Watson born 1848 (married Rachel Clayton in 1874). William Riley Gash and Rachel Roberts' children were: Thomas J. born 1853; and Sarah B., born 9-3-1854, died 9-16-1854.

JOSEPH DENNIS GASH I - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JOSEPH DENNIS I	b. 8-19-1767 d. 2-1805 m. ca 1793	VA Buncombe, NC	MARTIN ALLEY GASH ANN DENNIS
DENNA "DEMY" WOODFIN	b. ca 1771 d. ca 1817	VA Buncombe, NC	SAMUEL WOODFIN
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
RACHEL	b. 2-19-1794 d. aft. 1850 m. ca 1812	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO Buncombe, NC	GREENLEE "LEE" SAMS (son of Capt. Edmund)
JOHN B.	b. 4-19-1795 d. 3-27-1847 m. (1) ca 1814 m. (2) ca 1827	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO NC MO	JENNY CULBERTSON LEAH CULBERTSON (daughters of Joseph)
WILLIAM M.	b. 3-11-1799 d. 1847 m. 12-28-1820	Buncombe, NC St. Clair, MO Palmyra, MO	STACEY ELIZ. LONGMIRE (dau of John)
JOSEPH DENNIS	b. 4-14-1801 d. bf. 12-9-1837 m. 11-28-1824	Buncombe, NC Henry, MO Ralls, MO	EULA CULBERTSON (dau of Abraham)
EBENEZER	b. 2-28-1805 d. 2-11-1872 m. (1) 10-26-1833 m. (2) by 1843 m. (3) by 1850 m. (4) 11-9-1859	Buncombe, NC St. Clair, MO Lewis, MO MO MO MO	MARIA McREYNOLDS ¹ ELMYRA — NANCY M. — MARTHA J. ALLEN

¹ St. Clair Co. History states Ebenezer's wife died in 1840; this is presumed to be Maria.

ALFRED LONGMIRE GASH - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
ALFRED LONGMIRE	b. 9-21-1823 d. 6-27-1887 m. 1848	Marion, MO St. Clair, MO St. Clair, MO	WM. M. GASH STACEY ELIZ. LONGMIRE
LUCINDA PHILLIPS			GARNER PHILLIPS JANE—



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JANE ELIZABETH	b. 11-17-1848 m.	MO	—FAIN
MARY CATHERINE	b. 4-15-1852 d. 2-22-1935 m. 3-4-1874	St. Clair, MO Tarrant, TX Cedar, MO	WM. CRAWFORD, JR.
WILLIAM GARNER	b. 10-8-1854 d. 11-21-1949 m. 12-2-1891	St. Clair, MO Fresno, CA Collins, MO	EMMA BELL CASTLE
MARTHA LEAH	b. 9-30-1856		
JOHN THOMAS	b. 9-16-1858		
JAMES G.	b. 6-18-1860		
LUCINDA L.	b. ca 1862		

JOHN GASH I - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JOHN	b. 10-17-1769 d. 10-21-1857 m. 1-1-1795	VA Buncombe, NC Buncombe, NC	MARTIN ALLEY GASH ANN DENNIS
NANCY GUDGER	b. 4-3-1777 d. 10-2-1853	NC Buncombe, NC	WILLIAM GUDGER PATSY YOUNG
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
WILLIAM GUDGER	b. 7-28-1796 d. 11-29-1797	Buncombe, NC	
JOSEPH DENNIS	b. 11-4-1797 d. 10-18-1854 m.	NC Clay, MO NC	ELIZA KILLIAN
MARTIN ALLEY	b. 3-1-1802 d. 2-18-1850 m.	Buncombe, NC NC NC	MARGARET SILER res. Henderson, NC
MARTHA ANN	b. 9-21-1804 d. 7-6-1885 m.	Buncombe, NC NC NC	STRAWBRIDGE YOUNG (son of Joshua)
WILLIAM RILEY ¹	b. 3-1-1807 d. 2-29-1859 m. (1) m. (2) 3-1850 m. (3) 12-1850	Buncombe, NC NC NC NC NC	MELINDA SPANN WINNAFORE GILLESPIE RACHEL ROBERTS
ALFRED RANEY	b. 1-3-1809 d. 2-13-1888 m. 2-3-1829	Buncombe, NC NC NC	MARY LIVINGSTON res. Henderson, NC

Continued.....

JOSEPH DENNIS GASH - FAMILY GROUP (Son of Martin Gash II)

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JOSEPH DENNIS	b. 11-6-1796 d. 6-22-1849 m. 12-28-1820	Buncombe, NC MO Palmyra, MO	MARTIN A. GASH II MARY GUDGER
SALLY LONGMIRE	b. 10-16-1795 d. 9-1-1836	Buncombe, NC MO	JOHN LONGMIRE STACEY ELIZ. GUDGER

<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
URIAH JUDSON	b. 11-14-1821 d. 9-17-1823	Marion, MO Marion, MO	
JAMES MADISON	b. 9-15-1822 d. aft. 1852	Marion, MO	
ADOLPHUS NEWTON	b. 4-22-1824 d. 3-26-1847	Marion, MO MO	died in Mexican War
MARY EMELINE	b. 3-20-1826 d. 9-17-1888 m. 7-1-1841	Marion, MO MO MO	ALFRED B. TOLLIVER
HARRIET ELIZA	b. 7-14-1827 d. 3-2-1909 m. 9-7-1848	Marion, MO MO MO	JAMES INNIS MENEFEE
ZERELDA CAROLINE	b. 9-1-1828 d. 4-26-1917 m.	Marion, MO MO MO	HARRISON CARY
STACEY ELLEN	b. 2-24-1830 d. 4-13-1856 m. 9-13-1853	Marion, MO MO MO	GEORGE A. SHANNON
RUFUS WHITSON	b. 11-23-1831	Marion, MO	
ALFRED MONTRAVILLE	b. 5-30-1835 d. aft. 1852	Marion, MO MO	

MARTIN ALLEY GASH SR - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
MARTIN ALLEY	b. ca. 1730 d. aft. 1800 m. 12-27-1766	Germany Buncombe, NC Burlington, NJ	
ANN DENNIS m. (1) —JOHNSON	b. 3-6-1732 d. 1812 m. (1) by 1756	NJ Buncombe, NC NJ	JOHN DENNIS ELEANOR - - - -



<u>CHILDREN:</u>		<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOSEPH DENNIS	b. 8-19-1767 d. bf. 4-1805 m. ca. 1793	VA Buncombe, NC NC
		DENNA "DEMY" WOODFIN (dau of Samuel)
JOHN	b. 10-17-1769 d. 10-21-1857 m. 1-1-1795	VA Buncombe, NC NC
		NANCY GUDGER (dau of William)
MARTIN ALLEY JR.	b. 6-16-1773 d. 10-1-1836 m. ca. 1796	VA Marion, MO NC
		MARY GUDGER (dau of William)

MARTIN ALLEY GASH JR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
MARTIN ALLEY II	b. 6-16-1773 d. 10-1-1836 m. ca 1796	VA Marion, MO NC	MARTIN ALLEY GASH ANN DENNIS
MARY GUDGER	b. 3-3-1779 d. 9-12-1828	NC Palmyra, MO	WILLIAM GUDGER MARTHA "PATSY" YOUNG
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOSEPH DENNIS	b. 11-6-1796 d. 6-22-1849 m. 12-28-1820	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO Palmyra, MO	SALLY LONGMIRE (dau of John)
JAMES	b. 7-22-1798 d. 1800	Buncombe, NC NC	
MARTIN ALLEY	b. 8-26-1801 d. 4-21-1851	Buncombe, NC CA	
SARAH "SALLY"	b. 1-14-1803 d. aft. 1852 m. 8-17-1837	Buncombe, NC MO Palmyra, MO	DANIEL BRANT
MARTHA "PATSY"	b. 2-16-1805 d. 7-28-1890 m. 2-22-1821	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO MO	MOSES D. BATES
NANCY	b. 7-20-1807 d. 7-9-1849 m. 3-16-1834	Buncombe, NC MO Marion, MO	JOHN N. BOULWARE (son of Rev. Mordacai)
WILLIAM JEFFERSON	b. 12-25-1809 d. 8-18-1875 m. 9-30-1841	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO MO	MARY E. MCWILLIAMS (dau of James)

Continued.....

MARTIN ALLEY GASH JR. - FAMILY GROUP (Continued):

CHILDREN (Cont'd):HUSBAND/WIFE:

MONTRAVILLE	b. 4-1-1811 d. 6-4-1835	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO
JOHN B.	b. 3-30-1814 d. 9-11-1821	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO
REBECCA C.	b. 2-22-1817 d. 8-10-1847	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO
MARY ELIZABETH	b. 2-2-1820 d. 7-26-1872 m. (1) 8-13-1840 m. (2) 4-30-1845	Marion, MO Saline, MO MO MO
MOSES BATES	b. 5-28-1823 d. 6-28-1898 m. 12-6-1849	Marion, MO Marion, MO Marion, MO

MORDACAI QUINN
WILLIAM S. BATES JR.

LUCINDA CATHERINE
"KITTY" NICHOLS
(dau of John)



MOSES BATES GASH

MOSES BATES GASH - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
MOSES BATES	b. 5-28-1823 d. 6-28-1898 m. 12-6-1849	Marion, MO Marion, MO Marion, MO	MARTIN ALLEY GASH II MARY GUDGER
LUCINDA CATHERINE "KITTY" NICHOLS	b. 7-30-1832 d.	MO MO	JOHN NICHOLS LUCINDA SHROPSHIRE
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOHN MARTIN	b. 1-6-1851 d. 1938	Marion, MO Greenwood, MO	SALLY M. NICHOLS (dau of Henry)
WILLIAM JEFFERSON	b. 2-22-1853 d. 2-27-1924 m.	Marion, MO MO MO	EMMA SHROPSHIRE (dau of James P.)
JAMES MOSES	b. 2-22-1855 d. 5-17-1892	MO MO	
MARY REBECCA	b. 1-19-1857 d. 5-25-1928	MO Greenwood, MO	
LUCINDA MILDRED	b. 3-6-1859 d. 3-8-1904 m. (1) 11-17-1886 m. (2) 9-29-1897	MO MO MO MO	DR. DEMONTHENUS WHITE THEODORE K. GASH (son of Jos. D, g-son of John I)
HULDAH CATHERINE	b. 2-24-1861 d. 4-10-1915 m. 2-15-1888	MO MO Marion, MO	ISAAC MASON BARKLEY (son of Levi)

WILLIAM M. GASH - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WILLIAM M.	b. 1799 d. 1847 m. 12-28-1820	NC St. Clair, MO Palmyra, MO	JOSEPH D. GASH I DEMY WOODFIN
STACEY ELIZABETH LONGMIRE	b. 1797 d. 1858	NC St. Clair, MO	JOHN LONGMIRE STACEY ELIZ.GUDGER

<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
SELINA	b. 1821 d. aft. 1900 m. 7-25-1839	Palmyra, MO TX Henry, MO	WASHINGTON WHITLOW (son of Granville H.)
ALFRED LONGMIRE	b. 9-28-1823 d. 6-27-1887 m. 1-13-1848	Palmyra, MO Collins, MO Collins, MO	LUCINDA PHILLIPS (dau of Garner)
MARTHA LEAH	b. 9-12-1825 d. 4-23-1892 m. 5-22-1845	Palmyra, MO Cobb, MO Collins, MO	KING COLEMAN ALLEN
JOHN	b. 1826 m. 1-13-1848	Palmyra, MO MO	MARY E. PRESTON
MARY E.	b. 11-4-1828 d. 4-13-1857 m. 5-22-1845	Palmyra, MO St. Clair, MO Collins, MO	CHARLES M. ALLEN
WILLIAM T.	b. 7-13-1831 d. 6-30-1916 m. 8-19-1850	Palmyra, MO Fresno, CA MO	MARGARET PRESTON
JAMES	b. 6-23-1833 d. 6-5-1857	Marion, MO MO	
STACEY ELIZABETH	b. 11-28-1836 m.	Rives, MO MO	MOSES L. PRESTON

WILLIAM GUDGER - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BIRTH/DEATH/ MARRIAGE:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WILLIAM	b. 3-1-1752 d. 7-12-1833 m. ca 1774	VA Buncombe, NC VA	
MARTHA "PATSY" YOUNG	b. 9-5-1750 d. aft 1836	Georgetown, MD	JOHN YOUNG MARTHA STUART



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
STACEY ELIZABETH	b. ca 1775 d. 4-6-1839 m. 1795	Pittsylvania, VA Marion, MO NC	JOHN LONGMIRE (son of Charles)
NANCY	b. 4-2-1777 d. 10-2-1851 m. 1796	Washington, TN Buncombe, NC NC	JOHN GASH I (son of Martin Alley Sr)
MARY	b. 3-3-1779 d. 9-29-1828 m. ca 1795	Washington, TN Marion, MO Buncombe, NC	MARTIN GASH JR. (son of Martin Alley Sr)
JAMES	b. 1-6-1782 d. 9-25-1861 m. 4-6-1805	Washington, TN Haywood, NC Buncombe, NC	ANN DILLARD LOVE (dau of Col. Robert)
SARAH "SALLY" ELIZABETH	m. m.	NC NC	JOSEPH WHITSON THOMAS WHITSON
WILLIAM JR.	b. ca 1790 d. aft 1860 m. ca 1820	Buncombe, NC Gilmer, GA	bur. Elijay Cemetery NANCY HENRY
JOSEPH Y.	b. 6-10-1792 d. 7-18-1869 m. 5-27-1817	Buncombe, NC NC NC	RACHEL ELIZABETH McREE (dau of Rev. James)

CHARLES LONGMIRE - FAMILY GROUP

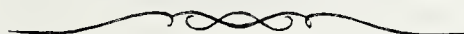
<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
CHARLES	b. ca 1744 d. 1799 m. ca 1770	VA Washington, TN VA	WILLIAM LONGMIRE SR. SUSANNAH ----
LUCY ----	b. ca 1744 d. aft. 1799	VA Washington, TN	



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOHN	b. ca 1770 d. 1836 m. ca 1795	VA Marion, MO Buncombe, NC	STACEY GUDGER (dau of William Sr.)
JOSEPH	b. 1777 d. m. bf. 9-1802	VA Washington, TN TN	HANNAH BOGART (dau of Samuel)
GEORGE	b. 4-29-1786 d. m. 10-31-1805	Washington, TN Carter, TN	SARAH HAYNES (dau of George)
SARAH	b. bf. 1799	TN	

GEORGE LONGMIRE SR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
GEORGE	b. ca 1677 d. m. ca 1700	ENGLAND London, ENG.	
ANN —	b. ca 1677 d.	ENGLAND	



<u>CHILDREN:</u>		<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
GEORGE	bpt. 7-19-1702 d.	London
WILLIAM	bpt. 2-4-1704/5 d. bf. 3-17-1748/9 m. ca 1730	London King George, VA VA
:		SUSANNAH —
ANNE	bpt. 2-14-1706 d.	London

The above data regarding baptisms and parent's names were given by City of London, Guildhall Library. The Church was St. Andrew Holborn. The Longmire address is given as Leather Lane. The father's trade was Laborer.

JOHN LONGMIRE - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JOHN	b. ca 1770 d. 1836 m. ca 1795	VA Marion, MO Buncombe, NC	CHARLES LONGMIRE LUCY ----
STACEY ELIZ. GUDGER	b. ca 1775 d. 4-6-1839	Pittsylvania, VA Marion, MO	WILLIAM GUDGER MARTHA "PATSY" YOUNG

<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
SARAH "SALLY"	b. 10-16-1795 d. 9-1-1836 m. 12-28-1820	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO Palmyra, MO	JOSEPH D. GASH (son of Martin Gash Jr.)
STACEY ELIZABETH	b. 1797 d. 1858 m. 12-28-1820	Washington, TN St. Clair, MO Palmyra, MO	WILLIAM M. GASH (son of Joseph D. Gash I)
MARTHA	b. ca 1799 m. ca 1717	Washington, TN Buncombe, NC	WILLIAM RICE
WILLIAM	b. 11-1-1802 d. 2-23-1892 m. (1) 3-7-1832 m. (2) 1844	Washington, TN MO Marion, MO	MARY THOMAS CHRISTAL BOWEN
JOSEPH	b. 10-29-1804 d. 6-10-1876 m. 3-22-1832	Washington, TN MO MO	HARRIETT CULBERTSON
JOHN	b. ca 1808 d.	TN or NC	
LUCINDA	m. (1) 1820 m. (2) 3-20-1855	MO MO	BENJAMON THOMAS M. H. KEITH
NARCISSA	m. 8-19-1830 d. by 1836	Marion, MO Marion, MO	DANIEL BRANT
JAMES GUDGER	b. 3-23-1818 m. (1) 9-30-1840 m. (2) 8-22-1857	Buncombe, NC Marion, MO MO	VIRGINIA MENEFE GABRIELLA WHITE

WILLIAM LONGMIRE SR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WILLIAM	bpt. 2-4-1704/5 d. bf. 3-17-1748/9 m. ca 1730	London, ENG. King George, VA VA	GEORGE LONGMIRE ANN - - - -
SUSANNAH - - - - -	b. ca 1705 d. aft. 1748/9	VA	



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
GEORGE	b. ca 1731 d. by 2-8-1785 m. ca 1763	VA 96 Dist, SC VA	FRANCES GARRETT (dau of John)
WILLIAM JR.	b. ca 1738 d. bf. 8-1816 m. 1-2-1768	VA Granville, NC Goochland, VA	HANNAH BRITT (dau of William)
:			
CHARLES	b. ca 1744 d. 1799 m. ca 1770	VA Washington, TN VA	LUCY - - - -

JAMES WHITLOW - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JAMES	b. ca 1700 d. 1768 m. ca 1718	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	WILLIAM WHITLOW SR. ANNE (?HEARNE)
EDITH COX	b. ca 1700 d. 1735	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	RICHARD COX MARY TRENT
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JAMES JR.	b. ca 1718 d. 1782 m. ca 1750	Henrico, VA Mecklenburg, VA Henrico, VA	LORY -----
HENRY	b. ca 1720 d. 1783 m. ca 1750	Henrico, VA Mecklenburg, VA Henrico, VA	ANN MEALER (dau of Nicholas)
COX	b. ca 1725 d. 1788	Henrico, VA Halifax, VA	
EDITH	b. ca 1728 d. m. ca 1748	Henrico, VA Halifax, VA Henrico, VA	EDWARD ENROUGHTY, JR. (son of Edward Sr.)
EDWARD	b. ca 1730 d. aft. 1768	Henrico, VA	

WASHINGTON WHITLOW - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WASHINGTON	b. 12-25-1815 d. 7-12-1863 m. 7-25-1839	Barren, KY Osceola, MO Henry, MO	GRANVILLE H. WHITLOW NANCY BYRAM
SELINA GASH	b. 1-7-1822 d. aft. 1900	Marion, MO TX	WILLIAM M. GASH STACEY ELIZ. LONGMIRE



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
WILLIAM GRANVILLE ¹	b. 11-7-1840 d. 7-19-1925 m. 10-10-1865	MO Drumright, OK Hickory, MO	CATHERINE L. DOZIER (dau of Dr. Bradford L)
NANCY ELIZABETH	b. 11-21-1842 d. m. 1-17-1858	MO TX St. Clair, MO	JOHN JAMISON MILLER
MARTHA	b. 11-27-1844 d. aft. 1850	MO MO	
HENRY M.	b. 3-8-1846 d. aft. 1850	MO MO	
MARY CATHERINE "KATE"	b. 12-6-1847 d. m.	MO TX	BAYARD ANDERSON
ALFRED MARION ² "BUD"	b. 5-15-1848 d. 7-21-1927 m. (1) m. (2) ca 1879	MO Minco, OK	_____(?MARLOW) NANCY BLEDSOE

¹ The children of William Granville Whitlow and Catherine his wife were: Charlie Warner, Atha, Kenton Vance, Maude, Minnie Elsie, William Harrison, and Catherine May.

² The children of Alfred Marion Whitlow and his second wife Nancy were: Elmer William, Washington, James Valentine, Sarah Catherine, Selina Elizabeth, and Olive Lee "Ollie".

WILLIAM WHITLOW SR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WILLIAM	b. ca 1650 d. 1725/6 m. ca 1679	Henrico, VA VA	
ANNE (?HEARNE)	b. ca 1650 d. 1726/7	?VA Henrico, VA	(?JOHN HEARNE) ——— (?HAYES)
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
ANNE	b. ca 1680 m. bf. 1710	VA Henrico, VA	JOSEPH WATKINS (son of Henry Sr.)
JANE	b. bf 1691 m.	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	HENRY JORDAN, JR. (son of Henry Sr.)
WILLIAM JR.	b. ca 1694 d. 1768 m. ca 1718	Henrico, VA Goochland, VA Henrico, VA	MARTHA FARRAR (dau of Thomas)
JOHN	b. ca 1694 m. bf. 1730	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	MARY ———
MARTHA	b. ca 1696 m.	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	THOMAS MATTHEWS
JAMES	b. ca 1700 d. 1768 m. bf. 1734	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	EDITH COX (dau of Richard)
HAYES	b. by 1702 m.	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	——— (?WEATHERS)

WILLIAM WHITLOW JR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
WILLIAM JR.	b. ca 1694 d. 1768 m. ca 1718	Henrico, VA Goochland, VA Henrico, VA	WILLIAM WHITLOW SR. ANNE (?HEARNE)
MARTHA FARRAR	b. ca 1694 d.? bf. 1768	Henrico, VA Goochland, VA	THOMAS FARRAR KATHERINE PERRIN
<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
RICHARD	b. ca 1720	Henrico, VA	(?DELILAH STRATTON)
WILLIAM	b. ca 1720 d. 1777	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	(?SARAH JORDAN)
HENRY	b. ca 1725 d. 1788 m. (1) ca 1746 m. (2) ca 1780	Henrico, VA Goochland, VA VA VA	MARTHA _____ ELIZABETH (WATKINS) SMITH (widow)
MARTHA	b. ca 1727 m.	Henrico, VA Henrico, VA	GEORGE DARBY
JOHN	b. ca 1730 d. aft. 1774 m. 1756	Henrico, VA NC Goochland, VA	KATHERINE BARNETT (dau of John)
NATHANIEL "NATHAN"	b. ca 1732 d. aft. 1802 m. 1756	Henrico, VA NC or KY Goochland, VA	DIANA HICKS (dau of Samuel)
MARY	b. ca 1735 m.	Henrico, VA	GEORGE HANCOCK
JANE	b. ca 1737 d. m. 1758	Henrico, VA Barren, KY Goochland, VA	JOHN CROW

Elizabeth (Watkins) Smith was the widow of William Smith. She was a daughter of Joseph Watkins Sr. therefore a first cousin of Henry Whitlow whom she married second. There were several Smith children; one of these, Elizabeth Smith, was named in Henry Whitlow's Goochland will of 1788. Also named were Henry's wife, Elizabeth, and his children Henry Whitlow Jr., Obedience Atkinson, and Judith Perkins.

JAMES WOODFIN - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JAMES	b. 11-29-1776 d. 2-2-1830	Henrico, VA VA	MOSES WOODFIN
(1) ELIZABETH BINFORD	b. 8-16-1778 d. 12-23-1820 m. 4-4-1798	VA VA Henrico, VA	MRS. MARTHA BINFORD
(2) ELIZABETH WARRINER	d. 3-10-1826 m. 7-17-1821	VA Henrico, VA	
(3) REBECCA SCULLY	d. 3-25-1831 m. 8-15-1827	VA Henrico, VA	ROBERT SCULLY

CHILDREN BY ELIZABETH BINFORD:HUSBAND/WIFE:

POLLY	b. 2-4-1799 d. 7-2-1857 m. 2-5-1828	VA VA VA	CHARLES WHITLOCK
GEORGE PATSY	b. 5-11-1801 b. 6-22-1803	VA VA	
WILLIAM B.	b. 3-20-1806 m. 12-18-1828	VA Henrico, VA	ELIZABETH K. BINFORD
ELIZA	b. 4-24-1808 m. 5-19-1834	VA VA	CALEB WARRINER
ALBERTA K.	b. 6-20-1810	VA	
ANN	b. 3-25-1814 m. —16-1835	VA VA	WILLIAM P. JOHNSON
JAMES	b. 12-24-1816 d. 8-22-1834	VA VA	
JOHN N.	b. ca 1818 m. 8-27-1839	VA VA	ELIZABETH ANN COLLIER (dau of Wm. & Eliza. Pleasants)
MINERVA P.	b. 1-31-1819	VA	

CHILD BY REBECCA SCULLY:

HESTER ANN	b. 6-26-1828	VA
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NICHOLAS WOODFIN - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
NICHOLAS	b. 8-2-1759 d. 12-21-1832 m. ca 1788	VA Bedford, TN VA or NC	SAMUEL WOODFIN
HANNAH M. ASHBROOKE	b. 5-3-1766 d. 8-8-1815	VA Bedford, TN	MOSES ASHBROOKE —— FLOWERS



<u>CHILDREN:</u>		<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
SARAH	b. 1789 m. 1808	VA or NC Buncombe, NC
MARY	b. 5-3-1790 m.	NC
SAMUEL	b. 1791 d. 4-29-1863 m. 2-12-1816	NC TN TN
ELIZABETH	b. 1803 m.	NC
JANE	b. 4-22-1803 d. 3-31-1826	NC TN
HANNAH	b. 8-16-1805 d. 9-8-1900 m.	

JOHN NAYLOR

ANDREW STREPLAND EDWARDS

MARIAH BARNHILL

JAMES McMINN

—— HAILE

SAMUEL WOODFIN - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
SAMUEL ¹	b. 9-21-1752 d. 1-13-1832 m. ca 1733	VA Powhatan, VA VA	JAMES WOODFIN
OBEDIENCE GARTHRIGHT	b. 11-7-1753 d. 12-15-1827	VA VA	MILES GARTHRIGHT



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
ELISHA	b. 1776 m. 1855	VA	
POLLY	b. 1782 m.	VA	_____ DRAKE
JOHN	b. 1783 m.	VA	ANN SHORE SCRUGGS
JAMES	b. 3-30-1786 d. 9-11-1854 m. 7-29-1811	Powhatan, VA Marion, AL Powhatan, VA	CATHERINE McLAURINE (dau of James)
NANCY	b. 1788 d. 1840-50 m.	VA Hart, KY VA	EPHRAIM MAXEY (son of Edward)
DAVID	b. 1788 d. bf. 1808 m. 1800	VA	MARTHA MAYO
SAMUEL JR.	d. young		

¹ Samuel Woodfin was a pastor at Muddy Creek Baptist Church in Powhatan County, Virginia, from about 1784 until his death in 1832. The children of James and Catherine (McLaurine) Woodfin and their dates of birth were: James Jr. 6-5-1812; Samuel 1814; Sarah McLaurine 2-22-1816; Catherine Obedience 5-23-1818; Edward Baptist 4-20-1820; Elizabeth "Betty" 1822; David 1-30-1825; Marcella McLaurine 1828; and Mary Ann 3-9-1832. All children were born in Powhatan County.

SAMUEL WOODFIN - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
SAMUEL	b. ca 1722 d. aft. 1811 m. ca 1750	VA ?KY VA	JOHN WOODFIN ——— (?HORNE)
——— (?NICHOLAS)	b. ca 1722 d. aft. 1770	?VA	(?JOHN NICHOLAS)

<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOHN	b. by 1751 d. 6—1777 m.	VA Monongalia, VA VA	——— (?MILLER)
MARY KATHERINE "KATIE"	b. ca 1754 d. aft. 1810 m. bf. 1790	VA ?NC VA or NC	THOMAS ABEL
ELIZABETH "BETTY" ¹	b. ca 1756 d.	VA ?NC	(had a child born by 1782)
NICHOLAS	b. 8-2-1759 d. 12-21-1832 m. ca 1788	VA TN VA	HANNAH MARY ASHBROOKE (dau of Moses)
THOMAS	b. 1761 d. 1847 m. (1) ca 1789 m. (2) ca 1808	VA Bates, MO VA or NC NC	(unknown, perhaps a DILLEN) SARAH -----
SARAH	b. 1766 d. 1816 m. 1780	VA Monongalia, VA ?Montgomery, VA	EDWARD HAYMOND ²
DENNA "DEMY"	b. ca 1771 d. by 1817 m. ca 1793	VA Buncombe, NC Buncombe, NC	JOSEPH D. GASH I (son of Martin A. Gash Sr.)

¹ Elizabeth's bastard child, born by 1782 in Greenbrier, VA, was possibly John Woodfin, progenitor of the Henderson County, NC Woodfins who remained at Mills River, age 69 on 1850 census, Henderson County.

² The inventory of Edward Haymond was appraised in May 1826, in Monongalia County, VA. (from WEST VA ESTATE SETTLEMENTS (1753-1850) - R. Johnson.)

THOMAS WOODFIN - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
THOMAS	b. 1761 d. 1847 m. (1) ca 1789 m. (2) ca 1808	VA Bates, MO VA or NC NC	SAMUEL WOODFIN
(1) WIFE name unknown (2) SARAH ———	d. ca 1808 d. ca 1858	NC Bates, MO	
			
<u>CHILDREN</u> by (1) wife:			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
SAMUEL	b. ca 1790 d. 1834 m. 6-23-1831	Buncombe, NC Macon, NC Macon, NC	REBECCA BECK
DENNA	b. 1791 d. m. ca 1822	Buncombe, NC GA NC	NICK-EH (Cherokee Indian)
NICHOLAS :	b. 3-7-1793 d. 11-9-1882 m. (1) 10-10-1815 m. (2) 8-18-1863	Buncombe, NC Jackson, AL Haywood, NC Madison, AL	MARGARET BATTLE SUSAN BRAGG
JOSHUA	b. 1794 d. aft. 1840 m.	Buncombe, NC GA or TX NC	ELIZABETH ———
WINIFRED	b. ca 1799 d. m.	Buncombe, NC Fannin, GA	JAMES ADDINGTON
DILLEN	b. ca 1800 d. aft. 1850 m.	Buncombe, NC Monroe, TN	POLLY LEE

Continued.....

THOMAS WOODFIN FAMILY GROUP (Continued):

CHILDREN

by SARAH:

HUSBAND/WIFE:

DANIEL	b. ca 1808 d. aft. 1850	NC CA	
JOHN	b. 3-4-1810 d. 11-19-1862 m. (1) 1836 m. (2)	Haywood, NC MO TN MO	HANNAH HYATT EMILY BRYANT
THOMAS	b. 1815 d. aft. 1880 m. 7-17-1844	Haywood, NC Linn, OR Bates, MO	NANCY JANE ———
ROBINSON	b. ca 1822 d. 7-1-1855	Haywood, NC Marion, OR	

Notes: Emily (Bryant) Woodfin was born 4-4-1827; died 6-25-1895. Jason S. Woodfin, son of John, was born 3-8-1833; died 9-2-1899. Jason's wife, Prudence (Miller) died 4-20-1937 at the age of 87. Thomas Woodfin and his son John were among the first white settlers of Bates County, Missouri.

THOMAS WOODFINE SR. - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
THOMAS	b. ca 1630 d. aft 1665 m. ca 1652	?ENGLAND BARBADOS	
MARY——	b. ca 1630 d. aft 1665	?ENGLAND	
			
<u>CHILDREN:</u>	<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>		
WILLIAM	b. 1-4-1653 d. aft 1679 m. ca 1678	BARBADOS BARBADOS	ELIZABETH ——
THOMAS	b. 9-10-1657 d. m.	BARBADOS	
MARY	b. 10-5-1660 d. m.	BARBADOS	
RICHARD	b. 12-24-1662 d. m.	BARBADOS	
DAMARIS	b. 8-29-1665 d. m.	BARBADOS	

Notes: All Barbados births were from records of Christ Church Parish. On 9-7-1679, a son William was born to William and Elizabeth. In 1679, William was listed as "freeman". Thomas was then in the company of the Queen's Royal Guards.

JAMES YOUNG - FAMILY GROUP PROJECTION

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JAMES YOUNG	b. 1673/4 d. aft. 1741 m. ca 1703	?ENGLAND MD	

(WIFE: name unknown)



<u>CHILDREN:</u>		<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOSEPH	b. ca 1704 d. bf. 6-4-1741 m.	KESIAH WITHERS she m.(2) SMAWLWOOD COGGHILL
WILLIAM ¹	b. ca 1706 d. ?1750	?Augusta, VA
EDWARD	b. ca 1712	
JOHN ¹	b. ca 1713 m. ca 1733	MARTHA STUART
SAMUEL ²	b. ca 1714	

¹ A William Young died in 1750 in Augusta County, VA as referenced in "SETTLERS BY THE LONG GREY TRAIL" BY J. Houston Harrison, 1984, p 165.

² A Samuel Young, resident of Rowan County, NC as early as 1756, was possibly a son of the above James Young. Samuel Young of Rowan was likely the father of Joshua Young Sr. Joshua had a son Joshua Jr. Joshua Young, born in 1769, (Jr. perhaps) was known to be the father of Strawbridge Young who married Martha Ann Gash, daughter of John Gash L.

Comment to the warv: This James Young family settled in Georgetown, Prince George County, Maryland. The projected dates of birth are based only on Prince George land records. It is known from review of family stories that our ancestor, John Young, was a resident of Prince George County. This projection of his parents' family was possible due to the small number of Youngs in land records of that time. It is noted both the family groups of John Young and James Young (herein) contain the names Joseph, William, and John. Also, both contain "Kisiah" to further link the families. No doubt there are mistakes that may be uncovered by in-depth study of available wills and other records. Hopefully, these projections contain some truth and will provide a starting place for research on this family. The commonality of the surname *Young* may plague the family researcher.

JOHN YOUNG - FAMILY GROUP

<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>	<u>BORN/DIED/ MARRIED:</u>	<u>PLACE:</u>	<u>PARENTS:</u>
JOHN YOUNG	b. ca 1713 d. m. ca 1733	?ENGLAND	(?JAMES) YOUNG
MARTHA STUART	b. ca 1713 d.	?ENGLAND	(?JOHN) STUART



<u>CHILDREN:</u>			<u>HUSBAND/WIFE:</u>
JOHN S.	b. 12-28-1734 d. m.	Prince George, MD Buncombe, NC	—— SMITH
JAMES	b. 11-23-1737 m.	MD	(his dau m. Joseph Rice)
KISIAH	b. 9-29-1739	MD	
MARY:	b. 10-29-1741	MD	
NANCY	b. 11-29-1743 d. aft. 1832 m.	MD	(?SAMUEL CULBERTSON JR.)
JOSEPH	b. 1-20-1746 d. young	MD	
STACEY	b. 6-10-1748 d. 1844 m.	MD Buncombe, NC	JOHN WEBB
MARTHA "PATSY"	b. 9-5-1750 d. aft. 1836 m. ca 1774	MD Buncombe, NC VA	WILLIAM GUDGER
ANNE "NANCY"	b. 11-13-1752 d. 11—1846 m.	MD Buncombe, NC	EDMUND SAMS

Continued.....

JOHN YOUNG - FAMILY GROUP (Continued):

CHILDREN:HUSBAND/WIFE:

SARAH	b. 8-5-1755 d. m.	MD TN	JOHN McNABB (son of Baptiste)
ELIZABETH	b. 8-15-1757	MD	
JOSEPH	b. 7-4-1759		
WILLIAM	b. 1-18-1763 d. m.	MD Buncombe, NC	REBECCA DAVIDSON (dau of ?William)

Note: The children's dates of birth are from the worksheets of Homer Clarke, deceased, which were obtained from a ledger in possession of Jasper L. Young, a descendant.

ABEL, Katie (Woodfin)	22, 23	BRANT, Daniel	37, 39
Thomas	22, 23	Narcissa	37, 39
ALLEN, Charles M.	36	Sally	39
King Coleman	36	Sarah J.	39
Martha	36	Stacey Elizabeth	39
Martha C. (Jones)	40	BRITT, Elizabeth Christian	12
William	40	Hannah	6
ALLEY, Martin	1	Hannah Longmire	12
James	4	John	12
John	4	Machell Easter	12
Samuel	4	Mary Wilkerson	12
Peter	4	Obeo	12
Thomas	4	William	6, 12
ANDERSON, Bayard	44, 45	BROOKE, Thomas Jr.	4
Mary C. (Whitlow)	45	BULLOCK, Richard	27
William	9	BURNSYDE, James	18
ARBUTHCOCK, Hugh	5	BYRAM, Amanda	38
Mary	5	Elizabeth Emdire	38
APELL, (APPLE), Peter	5	Henry	38
ASHBROOKE, Hannah	22	Hulda	38
Moses	22, 27	James	38
BAKER, Lucy Jane	36, 40	James J.	38
BARNETT, John	42	John	38, 41
Katherine	42	Martha J.	38
William	42	Martha (Whitlow)	38
BARNHILL, Mariah	30	Millie (Morris)	38, 41
BASS, Jeremiah	17	Morris	38
BATES, Moses D.	37	Nancy	38, 41
BATTLE, Littleberry	30	William	38
Margaret "Peggy"	30	William Sr.	38
BAXTER, Berilla Jane	34	William Jr.	38
BEARDEN, Benjamin	27	BYRD, William	32
BELL, Samuel	24	CADLE, Zachariah	9
Betsy	27	CARNAHAN, Gladys Paul	1
BIRD, Eliza	35	CARTER, Francis J.	11
Eliza Evaline	34	William F., Rev.	37
Georgiana M.	34	CHAFFIN, Elizabeth P.	39
James	32	CHRISTIAN, William, Col.	15
Martin L.	34	William, Gen.	16
Samuel W.	34	CLAN MACGREGOR	5
Sarah E.	34	CLARK, Camelia S.	39
Susanna	32	Josiah	16
William H.	34	CODRINGTON, Lt. John	7
BLAKE, Mrs. Irene Whitlow	2	COGGHILL, Smallwood	4
BOGART, Catherine	17	COLEMAN, William	31
Hannah	17	CONOLLY, Hannah	6
Samuel	17	CULBERTSON, Abraham	23, 35, 36, 39
BOMBGARDNER, Rudy	8	Andrew	17, 18, 23
BOONE, Daniel	36	Elizabeth	23, 36, 39
BOULWARE, John N.	37	Eula	35, 36
Mordicai	33	Harriet	33
BRAGG, Susan	30	Isaac	39
BRANDT	45	James	18, 35
		Jane	17, 18, 23, 35

CULBERTSON, Joseph	16, 17, 18, 21, 23,	FOXCROFT, John	9
34, 35, 39		FRY, Henry	8
Josiah	17, 18	FUQUA, William	33
Leah	23, 34	GARRETT, Ann	29
Mary "Polly"	23	Frances	6
Mary (Weakfield)	18	John	6, 29
Nancy	23	Robert	29
Rebecca Elvira	37, 43	William	6, 7
Ruth	23	GASH, Alfred Longmire	36
Samuel	16, 17, 18, 23.	Alfred Raney	21
35, 38		Alford E.	21
Samuel Sr.	18	Allen Watson	21
Virginia "Jenny"	21, 23, 31	Ann	3, 4, 19, 20, 22,
CUMMINGS, Charles, Rev.	23	25	
CURSEY (Kierce), John	29	Ann (Dennis)	3
DAVIDSON, Rebecca	24	Anna	35
William	24	Anvira "Anna"	34
DAVIS, Alexander	31	Benjamin	35
Mary (Gouger)	31	Boone	35
Joshua	31	Burdit Stuart	21
DEAKINS, James	18	Catherine (Nichols)	2
DENNIS, Ann	1, 2, 25	Demy	20, 21, 25, 26
Eleanor	1, 25	Demy (Woodfin)	23, 31
Hannah	3	"Eb"	36
James	2	Ebenezer	21, 26, 34, 36,
John	1, 2, 3, 11, 25	39, 40	
Joseph	3	Eliza Evaline	31, 32, 34
Mary	3	Elizabeth	36, 37, 40
Phillip	2	Elizabeth (Elliot)	31
Robert Jr.	2	Elmyra	36
Robert Sr.	2	Emily	34
Robert	11	Eula (Culbertson)	39
Thomas	3	Frederick	31
DILLARD, John	25	Hannah A. E.	21
DOZIER,		Harriett	1
Dr. Bradford Lancaster	44	Henry Leander	21
Catherine Lancaster	44	James	22, 36, 37, 39
Mary Eleanor (Hancock)	44	James B.	21
Thomas	45	Jenny	36
DUKE, Charlotte	27	John	15, 21, 25, 26,
Polly	27	27, 35, 36, 40	
Robert Nelson	27	John I	2, 5, 21, 26, 31,
EDEN, James	16	34, 35	
EDWARDS, Andrew S.	30	John B.	21, 22, 23, 26,
ELMORE, Sarah	2	31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37	
ELLIOT, Jane	31	John B. Jr.	34
ENGLISH, Rev. Alexander	21	John Boone	35
ERWIN, Andrew	25	John William	34
FARRAR, Katherine	42	Joseph	1, 19, 25, 26, 27,
Katherine (Perrin)	42	31, 34, 35, 37, 39	
Martha	42	Joseph D.	35, 36
Thomas	42	Joseph Dennis	2, 3, 20, 21, 22,
FOSTER, Orra (Sams)	24	23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39	
Thomas, Capt.	24		

GASH, Joseph Dennis I	7, 24, 25, 29, 31,	Sarah Eliza	21
33, 34, 36		Sarah Elizabeth	21
Joseph R.	21	Sarah "Sally"	22, 37, 39
Judge	39, 40, 44	Selina	36, 37, 43
Julius N.	21	Stacey Elizabeth	36, 39, 40
Leah (Culbertson)	35, 36	Thaddius N.	21
Leander Sams	21	Theodore Killian	21
Louisa Elizabeth	21	Thomas	31
Louisanne Paralle	21	Thomas J.	21
Louise E.	21	Virginia (Culbertson)	31, 34
Malinda (Spann)	21	Widow Demy	25
Margaret Lucinda	21	William	26, 35, 36, 37,
Martha	22		39, 40
Martha Ann	5, 21	William Gudger	21
Martha (Allen)	36	William Jefferson	22, 37
Martha J. (Allen)	40	William M.	21,, 33, 34, 35,
Martha Leah	36		36, 37, 39, 40, 43
Martha "Patsy"	37	William R.	21
Martha Pauline	21	William Riley	21
Martin A.	21	William T.	36
Martin Alley	1, 3, 7, 15, 19,	Winnafore (Gillespie)	21
20, 21, 22, 25, 31		Woodfin	36, 40
Martin Alley I	2, 35	GASS, Hans Jacob	1
Martin Alley Jr.	1, 3, 22, 25, 26,	Maritain	3
31, 33, 37		GIBBS, Hiram	34
Martin	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 19,	John	34
20, 22, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38		GILLAM, John	16
Martin Sr.	15, 33	GOOCH, Benjamin	35
Martin Alley Sr.	19, 25, 33, 37, 39	GOODE, Emeline Ann	29
Mary	35	Thomas	29
Mary Ann	21	GOODGER, Jno.	12
Mary E.	36	GORDEN, William	30
Mary Elizabeth	22, 34, 37	GRADY, Henry	22
Mary (Gudger)	37, 38	Leah (King)	22
Mary (Livingston)	21	Mary	22
Michael Jr. and Sr.	31	GREER, Joseph	16
Milton	36, 40	GREGORY, William	16
Mitchell	31	GUDGER, Benjamin	6, 12, 16, 18, 19,
Molly Preston	36		24, 31
Montraville	22, 37	Ben	12, 18
Moses Bates	22, 37	Black Jim	5
Myra	39	Elizabeth	6
Nancy	22, 26, 36, 37	James	6, 12, 15, 16, 18,
Naomi Young	21		24
Patsy	31	James Madison	5
Rachel	20, 24, 25, 26, 36	Joseph Y.	6
Rachel Catherine	21	Mary	6, 22
Rachel (Roberts)	21	Martha "Patsy"	24, 36
Rebecca C.	37	Nancy	6, 15, 21, 26
Rebecca E.	22	Owen	12
"Rilla"	34	Patsy	6, 21, 37
Samuel	31, 34, 35	Patsy (Young)	26
Sarah	37	Sarah "Sally"	6
Sarah B.	21	Stacey	6, 12, 17, 20

GUDGER, William	4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27	Laodice (Morgan)	22
William Jr.	6, 26	Leah	22
William Sr.	15, 36, 37	KIRTLETT, Francis	12
Zemeh	19, 24	LACEY, John	16
HAILE, Mr.	30	Philemon	16
HANCOCK, Thomas Guinn	45	LEE, Mary "Polly"	30
HARRIS, Samuel	27	LEWIS, Mary (Piercy)	44
HAYES, Ann	43	LIVERS, Arnold	5
HAYES, Richard	43	LIVINGSTON, Mary	21
HAYMOND, Calder	10	LONG, Rachel	42
HAYNES, George	17	LONGMIRE, Charles	6, 7, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26, 29, 33
Mary (McInturff)	17	Christine	37
Sarah	17	Elijah	17, 26, 27
HEARNE, Ann	43	Elijah Jr.	17
John	43	Elijah Sr.	17
Nathaniel	43	Elizabeth	17, 37, 40
HENRY, William	23	Erasmus	37
HICKS, Diana	42	Frances (Garrett)	6, 29
Samuel	42	Garrett	29
HOLLET, Solomon	16	George	6, 7, 17, 26, 29
HOPKINS, Arthur	31	Hannah	6, 12
HORNE, George	9, 12	Hannah (Britt)	17, 26
HORNER, (HORNE), Andrew	12	Henderson	17
Elizabeth	8	James	37
Eve Bresisfud	12	James Gudger	20
George	8, 9, 12	John	6, 7, 17, 20, 26, 27, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40
Mary	12	Jordan Franklin	17
Phillip	12	Joseph	17, 20, 33, 37
HOWLAND, Henry	2	Louisa Jane	17
HUGHEY, Joseph	25	Lucy	7, 17, 20
HUNT, Sally	27	Lucinda	20, 37
HYGGINS, Holland	18	Marcellus	17
IRVINE, Abram	27	Martha	17, 20
JAMES, Michael	1	Mary D.	37
JOHNSON, Ann (Dennis)	1, 2, 3	Nancy (Marshall)	17
Ann	1	Narcissa	20
Daniel	4	Polly	17
Hugh	4, 24	Reuben Moss	17
James	4	Robert	17, 26, 27, 29
John	4	Sally	27, 37
Moses	4	Sarah	17
Mr.	1, 4, 25	Sarah "Sally"	20
Reuben	2, 4, 25	Stacey	20, 37, 39, 40
JONES, Gabriel	8	Stacey (Gudger)	36, 37
Robert	31	Stacey Elizabeth	20, 36
Thomas	25	Susan "Suckey"	29
JONSON, Anna	2	Susannah	6
JOUETT, John Sr.	7	Virginia	37
KIERCE, Bertha	29	William	6, 17, 20, 26, 27, 29, 37
John	29	William Jr.	6, 7, 26, 29
Noah	29	William Sr.	7
KILLIAN, Eliza	21		
KING, James	22		

LONGMIRE, William T.	17	Evan	10
LOVE, R.	31	Henry	10
Capt. Robert	35	James	10
Col. Robert	16	Laodice	22
Robert	18	Morgan, Rev.	10
LOWRY, Lucy	29	Morgan	10
Richard	29	Morgan, Jr.	10
MACGOODYEAR	5	Zackquill, Capt.	10
MARSHALL, Nancy	17	MORRIS, John	38
MATLOCK, David Sr.	16	Millie	38
David Jr.	16	Phoebe (Tudor)	38
MAUPIN, Joel R.	44	MOSS, Mary "Polly"	17
MAUZY, John	9	Martha (Jordan)	17
MAXWELL, Capt. John	3	Reuben	17
MCCLAIN, Adeline	21	MURPHY, James	19
MCCONKEY, Luis	30	NAYLOR, John	30
MCCRAY, Daniel	18, 38	NICHOLS, Catherine "Kitty"	37
MCINNALLY, Charles	16	John	37
MCKENZIE, Mosely	6	Lucinda (Shropshire)	37
MCMINN, Camelia S. (Clark)	39	NICK, Amanda	29
Elizabeth (Chaffin)	39	James Henry	29
Elizabeth (Woodfin)	39	Lorenzo	29
James	30, 39	Lousena	29
John	39	Tabitha	29
Nathan	39	Thaddeus	29
Nicholas	39	NICK-EH (Cherokee Indian)	29
Robert	39	PALMER, Adeline	34
Samuel	39	John	31, 32, 33, 34, 35
William	39	PARMER, John	34
MCNABB, Baptiste	18	Mary	34
Betty (Aken)	18	Mary J.	34
David	18	Rebecca	34
Isabella	18	Theodore	34
Jane	18	William	34
John	15, 16, 18, 23, 24	PAYNE, Mary Elizabeth	29
Jonathan	18	PHILLIPS, Lucinda	36
Katrin	18	PIERCY, George	44
Margaret	18	Mary	44
Mary	18	Sally	44
Sarah (Young)	15, 24	PIPER, Miss Nett	1, 2
William	18	Thomas	39
MCREYNOLDS, Maria	36	PRESTON, Margaret A.	36
Ruth (Culbertson)	36	Mary Ellen	36
Thomas	23	Molly	36, 40
William	23, 36	Moses L.	36
MCWILLIAMS, Mary Eleanor	37	PRICHARD, Samuel	9
MILLER, Jacob	9, 10	PRITCHETT, Mary	21
John Jamison	44, 45	PUGH, Jonathan	9
Mary	44	QUINN, Anna	35
Nancy E. (Whitlow)	44	Benjamon	35
MOORE, William	10	Mordacai	37
MORGAN, Anne	10	REID, Andrew	18
Charles	10	RENO, Charles	16
David	10	RICE, Martha (Longmire)	37

RICE, William	37	William	43
ROBARDS, Nathaniel	27	WARFIN, Richard	8
ROBERTS, Rachel	21	WASHINGTON, John	27
ROBINSON, James	8	WEAKFIELD, Mary	18
ROGERS, James	30	WEBB, John	15, 16, 23, 27
John	30	Martin	16
Samuel V.	30	Stacey (Young)	23, 27
ROUSSAU, John	9	WELCH, William	25
SAMS, Ann "Nancy"	20, 24, 37	WHALE, Charles	6
Benoni	24	WHEATLEY, Henry	42, 43
Burdit	24, 34, 39	Thomas	42, 43, 45
Edmund, Capt.	15, 16, 20, 23, 24	William	42, 43, 45
Edmund	15, 24, 36, 37	WHITLOCK, Ann	43
Greenlee "Lee"	20, 24, 26, 34,	WHITLOW, Aggie	42
35, 35, 36, 37, 39		Alexis	43
Joseph	37	Alfred Marion	43, 44
Nancy (Young)	15	Alice	44
Orra	24	Altie Edith (Smith)	45
Rachel (Gash)	26, 37, 39	Andrew Jackson	37, 41, 44
Sarah (Lockett)	39	Ann	42, 43
William B.	37	Brittain	42
Zepheniah	37	Catherine Barnett	40, 41
SCOTT, Martha Frances	6	Catherine (Dozier)	44, 45
SHARPE, Ann	4	Charley	43
Sarah	4	Columbus	43
SHILES, Richard	16, 17	Dabney A.	41, 43, 44
SKIRM, Elizabeth	2	Diana (Hicks)	40, 41
SMITH, Altie Edith	45	Elizabeth	40
Daniel	25	Frances Olive	43
George	30	George W.	43
SPANN, Malinda	21	Goulder	42
STRAWBRIDGE, Robert	5	Granville	37, 38, 40, 41,
STUART, Martha	4	43, 45	
John	5	Granville H.	37, 38, 40, 41,
SWAIN, George	25	43, 45	
SWEENEY, Laura J.	29	Harriett "Hattie"	43
TERRILL, Mattie	1	Hayes	43
THOMAS, Lucy	37	Henry	37, 40, 41, 42,
THOMPSON, William P.	24	43, 44	
THOMSON, Charles	9	Henry M.	43
TIPTON, Jacob	16	Henry Othello	42
Samuel	16	James	43
TRIGG, Daniel	3	Jane	42, 43
TUDOR, Elizabeth	38, 41	John	40, 41, 42, 43
John Jr.	38, 41	John J.	41, 44
Phoebe	38	Jordan	41
Tabitha	38, 41	Kenton Vance "KV"	45
TURK, John	25	Lavina	41, 44
TURNER, Andrew	43	Lutichia	43
Angeretia	43	Lucy	41, 43
Elizabeth	43	Martha	38, 42, 43
Jefferson	43	Martha (Farrar)	42
Lucy (Whitlow)	43, 44	Martha L.	43
Meacy	43	Mary	41, 42

WHITLOW, Mary Catherine	43, 44	George	22
Mary Jane	43	Hannah (Ashbrooke)	22, 39
Minnie	43	Hannah	22, 30
Nancy	42	Henry	22
Nancy (Byram)	37, 38, 43	James	7
Nancy Elizabeth	43, 45	Jane	22, 30
Nanny Hicks	42	John	7, 8, 9, 10, 14,
Narcissus "Nannie"	43		22, 30
Nathaniel "Nathan"	40, 41, 42	John Calvin	29
Nicholas	40	John, Col.	22, 23
Olive (Marlow?)	43	John Nick	29
Pleasant	41, 42	Joshua	22, 29
Pleasant Sr.	38, 40, 41, 45	Katie	22
Rachel (Long)	42	Malinda	22
Rebecca Elvira	37	Marie	22
Rhoda	41, 44	Mary	9, 22, 30
Richard	42	Mary A.	30
Sally (Piercy)	44	Mary (Grady)	22
Samuel M.	43	Nancy E.	30
Selina (Gash)	44, 45	Nicholas	9, 10, 11, 13, 19,
Selina "Sally"	43		20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 39
Solomon	42	Nicholas Washington	22
Susan	43	Polly	30
Tabitha (Tudor)	38, 40, 41	Robinson	22
Thomas	41	Sam'l	9
Washington	36, 37, 41, 43, 44	Samuel	7, 9, 10, 11, 19,
William	42		20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32
William Sr.	42, 43, 45	Samuel, Rev.	31
William Jr.	42, 43, 45	Sarah	22, 30
William F.	43	Thomas	7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
William Granville	43, 44, 45		19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31
William Henry	43	Winifred	22
William M.	43, 44	WOODFINE, Damaris	7
WILLIAMS, Col. Joseph	16	Elizabeth	7
William	8	Mary	7
WILLIAMSON, Robert	25	Richard	7
WILSON, Eliza	31	Thomas	7, 8
James	31	Thomas Jr.	7, 8
Samuel	25	Thomas Sr.	7, 8
WITHERS, Margaret	4	Will	7
Thomas	4	William	7
WOOD, Sam'l	9	WOODS, Martha Ann	29
WOODFIN, Archibald, Rev.	22	WOODSON,	
Betty	9, 11	John (Woodfin)	8, 12
Catherine	30	Samuel (Woodfin)	9
Daniel	22	YOUNG, Ann	4, 5
Demy	7	Ann "Nancy"	23
Denna "Demy"	7, 8, 20, 25, 29	Elizabeth	4, 5
Denna	22, 29	James	4, 12, 23, 24
Dillen	22, 30	James Sr.	4
Edward	7	Jane	5, 27
Elizabeth	11, 22, 29, 30	John	4, 5, 11, 12, 15,
Elizabeth "Betty"	11		16, 18, 27
Frank, Rev.	22	John Jr.	35

YOUNG, John S.	4, 5, 15, 27
John Sr.	5, 6, 20, 21, 23,
24, 37	
Joseph	4, 27
Joshua	5, 21
Kisiah	4
Martha "Patsy"	4, 6, 15, 24
Martha (Stuart)	15
Mary	4, 5
Mary (Prichett)	21
Nancy	4, 15, 23
Naomi Malvina	21
Patsy	4
Peter	5
Rosannah	27
Rozine	27
Sarah	4, 15, 24
Samuel	4
Stacey	4, 15, 23
Strawbridge	5, 21
William	4, 5, 11, 15, 23,
24, 27	
Y0-WAH-NO-KAH, (Nick-eh)	29
ZEMEE, Anthony	24
Mary	24
Sophia	24

CORRECTIONS TO GASH GENEALOGY

After publication I received additional information regarding the Woodfin lineage that persuaded me to make the following corrections:

Page 22 last paragraph extending to Page 23, change as follows:

Where “Katie” appears, substitute “Elizabeth.” It was Elizabeth Woodfin who married Thomas Abel. Elizabeth was a daughter of Samuel Woodfin, and the sister of Nicholas and Thomas Woodfin of Buncombe County.

On Page 111, delete Thomas Abel as the spouse of Mary Katherine “Katie” Woodfin. Delete “Mary Katherine “Katie” and substitute “Mary.” Insert Thomas Abel as the spouse of Elizabeth “Betty” Woodfin. Insert date of birth for Elizabeth “Betty” as March 7, 1763. Insert Elizabeth’s date of marriage to Thomas Abel as “September 1, 1784/1785 Pidgeon River (now Cocke County, TN). Insert Elizabeth’s death as “ca 1856 Haywood County, NC.” Buried Locust Field Cemetery, Canton, Haywood County, NC.

On Page 111, footnote 1, delete the word “possibly.” There is little doubt this John Woodfin, born 1781, was the child born out of wedlock to Elizabeth “Betty” Woodfin, based on the Greenbrier County court record on Page 11, and the evidence abstracted below:

Revolutionary Pension Application for Thomas Abel:

June 1839 Haywood County NC Court of Pleas. Elizabeth Able, your petitioner and applicant, states that about the 1st of Sept. 1782 on Pidgeon River in that part of NC now forming part of the State of TN, Cocke County, she your petitioner intermarried with her said late husband Thomas Abel deceased.

14 Aug. 1848 Affidavit of Elizabeth Abel, wife of Thomas Abel: She also declares that she was married to the said Thomas Abel in the year 1784 or 1785. Affidavit of John Woodfin: Question: What do you know about the marriage of Thomas Abel and Elizabeth Able and of Elizabeth Abel being the lawful wife of Thomas Abel deceased? Answer: I was too young to know much about marriage. I WAS ONLY ABOUT FOUR YEARS OLD, but I think I can recollect something of a gathering of people and something of the kind spoken of, but this much I do know. That from about that time that Thomas Abel and Elizabeth Abel lived together as husband and wife more than 35 years in which time they raised a family of 9 children, 1 of which is dead. And further that I LIVED ABOUT THEIR HOUSE AS MY HOME FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS, and I never heard anything otherways than their living, raising their family in a lawful manner and short time before his death he made a will (etc.) /s/ JOHN WOODFIN

29 Aug. 1822 Will of Thomas Abel, State of NC, Haywood County. Appoints loving wife Elizabeth Able and Benjamin Clark as executors, bequeathing all land to remain property of loving wife Elizabeth Able during her natural life and after her death the tract of land where I now live then to belong to my son Samuel W. Able and after her death the tract of land that I purchased from Zachariah Clark to be sold and the money arising therefrom to be equally divided between MY STEP-SON JOHN WOODFIN and my 7 daughters. (Etc.) Signed in presents of Samuel W. Able. /s/ Thomas W. Able

Author’s note: The source of the original mix-up in the name of Thomas Abel’s wife is unknown, but possibly sprang from a desire to cover-up the facts and circumstances of John Woodfin’s birth.



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